The botanical garden at Oxford ſeems to have been what beſt anſwered the expectations of the great Swediſh botaniſt in England; and he returned to Hattecamp enriched with many natural treaſures, and furniſhed with new connexions, which proved of ſubſequent utility to him.

Linné now proceeded with renewed ſpirit and confidence in his great plan of botanical reform, and he gave to the world his firſt edition of the *Genera Plantarum* in the beginning of 1737. In this, the *ſexual ſyſtem* was diſplayed in its complete ſtate; and he arranged, according to the ſame method, the *Hortus Cliffortianus* and the *Flora Lapponica*, which both appeared in that year. The reputation which he gained by theſe works did not prevent his becoming a prey to melancholy; the true cauſe of which was a longing after his own country, and for the ſight of his intended bride. Having reſided a while with Van Royen in Leyden, whom he aided in forming a new ſyſtem of botany, he viſited Paris, where he met with a polite reception, and was admitted a correſponding member of the Academy of Sciences. France, however, was not yet prepared for exchanging the ſyſtem of her own Tournefort and Vaillant, for that of the Swede. From this country he took his departure by ſea for Sweden, where he arrived in September 1738.

It may here be remarked, that many reſpectable names, appear as opponents of the new ſyſtem; among whom may be mentioned Klein, Crantz, Ahlen, Camper, Pontedera, Spalanzani, Adanſon, and the illuſtrious de Buffon. In his own country, Linné had a declared and acrimonious adverſary in the great mineralogiſt Wallerius. In order to refute the aſperſions of this philoſopher, Linné printed a ſmall anonymous work entitled *Orbis eruditi judicium de Cur. Linnæi M. D. ſcriptis*, in which he drew a ſketch of his life and writings, and publiſhed all the teſtimonies in his favour, given by men of eminence, in various parts of Europe. This was a dignified, though perhaps an oſtentatious, mode of ſilencing attacks; more to his honour, however, than the method which he is here ſaid to have taken, in order to mark his ſenſe of gratitude and of reſentment toward foreign botaniſts, which was, by affixing the names of his friends on beautiful and valuable plants, and thoſe of his enemies on the ugly and noxious. Here was a diſplay of that littleneſs of mind which mixed itſelf with his great qualities; and the temptation, thus to abuſe the aſſumed botanical privilege of naming new plants after perſons, juſtifies, in our opinion, Haller's objections againſt that common practice.

His botannical honours had not done much in preparing the way to medical practice; and his proſpects were at firſt ſo little encouraging, that, had a letter from Haller come to hand in reaſonable time, in which that eminent perſon propoſed in the moſt friendly manner to reſign to him his profeſſorſhip of Botany at Gottingen, Sweden would probably have loſt the honour and advantage of Linné's future reſidence. Some fortunate cures, however, brought him into notice, and a lucky preſcription for a cough became ſo faſhionable, as to give him an introduction at Court. Count Teſſin declared himſelf the patron of Linné, and obtained for him the poſt of phyſician to the Admiralty; this ſucceſs alſo gained him the hand of his bride, after a probation of five years.

(*To be concluded next number.*)

CHINESE METHOD OF PREPARING THE DIFFERENT SORTS OF TEA.

[Tranſlated from the French of the Abbe Rochon.]

TEA grows on a ſmall ſhrub, the leaves of which are collected twice or thrice every year. Thoſe who collect the leaves three times a-year, begin at the new moon which precedes the vernal equinox, whether it falls in the end of February, or the beginning of March. At that period moſt of the leaves are perfectly green, and hardly full expanded: but theſe ſmall and tender leaves are accounted the beſt of all; they are ſcarce, and exceedingly dear.

The ſecond crop, or the firſt for thoſe who collect the leaves only twice a-year, is gathered about the end of March, or the beginning of April. Part of the leaves have then attained to maturity; and though the other part have acquired only half their ſize, they are both collected without any diſtinction.

The third, or the ſecond for ſome, and laſt crop, is more abundant, and is collected about the end of April, or the beginning of May, when the leaves have attained to their full growth, either in ſize or number. There are ſome people who neglect the two firſt crops, and who confine themſelves entirely to this: the leaves of which are ſelected with great care, and diſtributed into claſſes according to their ſize and goodneſs. Tea ought to be rejected as of a bad quality, when old, and as it were withered leaves are found amongſt it: which may be eaſily known, by infuſing a little of it in water; for then the leaves dilate, and return to their natural ſtate.

The leaves of the tea ſhrub are oblong, ſharp-pointed, indented on the edges, and of a very beautiful green colour. The flower is compoſed of five white petals diſpoſed in the form of a roſe, and is ſucceeded by a pod of the ſize of a filberd, containing two or three ſmall green ſeeds, which are wrinkled, and have a diſagreeable taſte. Its root is fibrous, and ſpreads itſelf out near the ſuperfices of the ground.

This ſhrub grows equally well in a rich as in a poor ſoil. It is to be found all over China; but there are certain places where the tea is of a better quality than in others. Some people give the preference to the tea of Japan; but we have reaſon to doubt whether there is any real difference.

The manner of preparing tea is very ſimple: when the leaves are collected, they are expoſed to the ſteam of boiling water, in order to ſoften them; and they are then ſpread out upon metal plates, and placed over a moderate fire, where they acquire that ſhrivelled appearance which they have when brought to Europe.

In China, there are only two kinds of the tea-ſhrub; but the Chineſe, by their induſtry, have conſiderably multiplied each of them. If there are, therefore, large quantities of tea in that country, which is exceſſively dear, there is ſome alſo very common, and ſold at a low rate. The Chineſe, however, are very fond of good tea, and take as much pains to procure it of an excellent quality, as the Europeans do to procure excellent wine.

BOHEA TEA.

THE Chineſe name of this tea is *vou y tcha*, that is to ſay, tea of the kind called *vou-y*. It takes its name from a mountain in the province of Fokien.

There are three kinds of this tea; the firſt of which, called common bohea, grows at the bottom of the mountain; the ſecond, called *cong-fou*, or *camphou*, grows at the top; and the third, named *ſaot-chaon*, grows in the middle. Theſe names are in England corrupted into *congo* and *ſouchong*.

Bohea teas, in general, ought to be dry, and heavy in the hand: this is a ſign that the leaves have been full and juicy. When infuſed, they ought to communicate to the water a yellow colour, inclining a little to green, which indicates that they are freſh; for old tea produces a red colour. Care muſt be taken, above all, to avoid red leaves, and to chuſe ſuch as are large and entire. This alſo is a ſign of freſhneſs; for the longer tea is kept, the more it is ſhaken, which breaks the leaves, and mixes them with a great deal of duſt. It ſometimes happens, however, that the tea-duſt is owing to the manner in which it is put into the box, as the Chineſe tread upon it with their feet, to make it hold a larger quantity. The leaves of the *cong-fou* and *ſaot chaon* teas ought to have a beautiful black ſhining tint, to be large and weighty, and to communicate to water a very bright colour, and a mild taſte.

The *pekao* is a particular kind of tea-ſhrub, the leaves of which are all black on the one ſide, and all white on the other. As the real *pekao* tea is very ſcarce and dear, the Chineſe adulterate it, by mixing with it ſome of the ſmall half-grown leaves, as yet white, which grow on the top of the common bohea tea-tree. This changes the quality of the

the *pekao*; for these leaves being scarcely formed, can have very little sap or flavour.

GREEN TEA.

GREEN teas do not grow in the same places as the Bohea tea. They are brought from the province of Nankin, and are distinguished into three sorts. The first is known under the name of *songlo* tea, but oftener under that of *green toukay*; the second is called *bin tea*, and the third *hayssuen tea*. There are also some other kinds; but the greater part of them are unknown, or of little importance to foreigners. The *songlo* and *hayssuen* teas come from the same shrub. Their only difference is in the manner of their being prepared.

Bin tea grows on a different shrub, the leaves of which are thicker and larger than those of other kinds.

All these teas ought to have a green leaden tint: the older they are, the leaves become more yellow, which is a very great fault. They ought also to have a burnt or scorched smell, not too strong, but agreeable: for when they have been long kept, they have a fishy smell, somewhat like that of pilchards. The French wish to find in green teas, and particularly in *songlo*, and imperial, an odour similar to that of soap.

In these different kinds of tea, there is a particular distinction to be made, as they are generally classed into one, two, or three kinds, according to the periods at which they were gathered.

ADVANTAGES OF ARITHMETIC,

AND THE SCIENCE RECOMMENDED TO THE LADIES.

SIR J. CHILD, in his Treatise on Trade, enumerates the following circumstance that takes place in general in Holland, amongst the causes that have contributed to render that country rich and flourishing—the education of their children, as well daughters as sons; all which, adds he, be they never of so great quality and estate, they always take care to bring up to write good hands, and to have the full knowledge and use of Arithmetic and Merchant's Accounts; the well understanding and practice of which does strangely infuse into most persons that are owners of that quality, of either sex, not only an ability of commerce of all kinds, but a strong aptitude and delight in it. It does likewise encourage their husbands to hold on their trades to their dying days, knowing the capacity of their wives to get in their estates, and carry on their trades after their deaths.—'Besides,' adds he, 'it has been observed of the nature of Arithmetic, that, like other parts of the Mathematics, it does not only improve the natural parts of those who are expert at it, but inclines them to thriftiness and good husbandry, and prevents both husbands and wives, in some manner, from running out their estates, when they have it always in their heads what their expences do amount to, and how soon, and by what cause, their ruin must overtake them.'

In addition to the above, Dr Johnson, in a letter to Miss Susan Thrall, has the following paragraph in recommendation of figures:—"Nothing amuses more harmlessly than Computation, and nothing is more applicable to real business, and to speculative inquiries. A thousand stories which the ignorant tell, and believe, die away at once when the Computist takes them in his *gripe*. Numerical inquiries, my dearest girl, will give you entertainment in solitude by the practice, and reputation in public by the effect."

DESCRIPTION OF THE OVIS FERA, OR WILD SHEEP.

FROM DR PALLAS' ACCOUNT OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SHEEP FOUND IN THE RUSSIAN DOMINIONS.

DR PALLAS found the *ovis fera*, or wild sheep, in all its native vigour, boldness, and activity, inhabiting the vast chain of mountains which run through the centre of Asia to the eastern sea, and the branches which it sends off to

Great

Great Tartary, China, and the Indies.

This wild animal which our learned naturaliſt declares to be the *muſimon* of Pliny, and the *ophion* of the Greeks, is called *argali* by the Siberians, which means wild ſheep; and by the Ruſſians *kamennoi barann*, or ſheep of the rocks, from its ordinary place of abode.

It delights in the bare rocks of the Aſiatic chain juſt mentioned, where it is conſtantly found baſking in the ſun: but it avoids the woods of the mountains, and every other object that would intercept the direct rays of the glorious luminary.

Its food is the Alpine plants and ſhrubs it finds amongſt the rocks. The *argali* prefers a temperate climate, although he does not diſdain that of Aſiatic Siberia, as he there finds his favourite bare rocks, ſunſhine, and Alpine plants; nay it is even found in the cold eaſtern extremity of Siberia and Kamchatka, which plainly proves that nature has given a moſt extenſive range to the ſheep in a *wild* ſtate, equal even to what ſhe has given to *man*, the lord of the creation; a fact that ought to make us ſlow in believing the aſſertions which tend to prove the ſheep a local animal; or at leaſt confined to certain latitudes, to poſſeſs it in all its value*.

The *argali* loves ſolitude, or poſſibly perfect liberty, and therefore flees the haunts of all-ſubduing man: hence it gradually abandons a country in proportion as it becomes peopled, if no unſurmountable object obſtructs its flight; inſomuch that Dr Pallas thinks that nothing but the ſurrounding ſea can account for the wild ſheep being found in an inhabited iſland; as is ſometimes the caſe.

The ewe of the *argali* brings forth before the melting of the ſnow. Her lamb reſembles much a young kid: except that they have a large flat protuberance inſtead of horns, and that they are covered with a woolly hair, frizzled, and of a dark grey. There is no animal ſo ſhy as the *argali*, which it is almoſt impoſſible to overtake on ſuch ground as it keeps to. When purſued it does not run ſtraight forward, but doubles and turns like a hare, at the ſame time that it ſcrambles up, and over the rocks with wonderful agility. In the ſame proportion that the adult *argali* is wild and untameable, the lamb is eaſy to tame when taken young, fed firſt on milk, and afterwards on fodder, like the domeſtic ſheep, as has been found on numerous experiments made in the Ruſſian ſettlements in theſe parts.

This animal formerly frequented the regions about the upper *Irtiſh*, and ſome other parts of Siberia, where it is no longer ſeen ſince colonies have been ſettled in theſe countries. It is common in the Mongalian, Songarian, and Tartarian mountains, where it enjoys its favourite ſolitude or liberty. The *argali* is found likewiſe on the banks of the Lena, up as high as 60 degrees of north latitude; and it propagates its ſpecies even in Kamchatka, as noticed before. The doctor gives a deſcription of a young *argali* ram of that country, which he took from Steller's zoological manuſcript, a naturaliſt who had been ſent in a former reign to explore the wilds of Siberia.

The *argali* is alſo found in the mountains of *Perſia*, of which variety we have a ſtuffed ſkin in the muſeum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, ſent here by Gmelin, who travelled about the ſame time with Pallas; and one, of that laſt mentioned Gentleman from *Dauria*, of which he has given a general deſcription whilſt alive; although he had not then ſufficient leiſure to be ſo particular as he has been in the deſcription of a female *argali*, and not with all the minuteneſs of the doctor's zoological accuracy.

The ſame wild animal is alſo ſaid to obtain in the Kuril iſlands in great ſize and beauty.

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* We learn from Bruce's Travels, or rather we have there a confirmation of what was known long ago, that the *horſe* is a native of a very hot climate, and is found in his greateſt beauty, activity, fire &c. between the latitudes 20° and 36°; yet there is no part of the world where that noble animal is reared in greater perfection than in Great Britain, where, by croſſing the breed, we have obtained all the qualities of the different races united into one.

ADVANTAGES OF AGRICULTURE.

FROM CRUMPE'S ESSAY ON PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT FOR THE PEOPLE.

COMMERCE, with all its advantages and all its manufactures, is conſidered by Dr Crumpe only as the handmaid of *agriculture*; it is the latter, he ſays, that puts the active powers of a nation in motion, furniſhes the greateſt ſhare of employment to the people, and lays the foundation of that ſpecies of wealth which even war itſelf can ſcarcely ever deſtroy. He illuſtrates and ſupports this doctrine by the following ſtatement, which hiſtory ſhews to be true.

'THE Netherlands in general, and the province of Flanders in particular, though now cultivated and improved to the utmoſt, afforded at one period a very different proſpect. The vaſt Ardennes, of which ſome ſmall but ornamental remains ſtill continue, overſpread and rendered uſeleſs almoſt its whole extent. The Counts of Flanders were, on this account, ſtiled the Foreſters of Flanders. The country was, beſide, covered with marſhes and ſtagnate waters. The Scheld, unreſtrained by the hand of man, overflowed its level banks, deluged the neighbouring plains, and rendered them at once both deſolate and unhealthy. Agriculture has effected the wonderful change now obſervable: introduced firſt by the Monks, and adopted afterwards by the peaſants, it made rapid advances to perfection, in proportion as the latter were relieved from feudal oppreſſion, and ſecured from the rapacity of their lords. The manufactures, afterwards eſtabliſhed in the cities of Flanders, afforded additional encouragement to the cultivation of the country. They doubly promoted its progreſs to perfection: the huſbandman, ſecure of a ready market for his productions, in the riſing conſumption of the crowded towns, was invited to increaſe his exertions; and, by augmenting his capital, was enabled more effectually to execute the neceſſary improvement in his farm. The adventurous merchant, not finding ſufficient ſcope for the employment of his wealth in commerce, or allured by the natural attractions of the country, exerted the ſame ſpirit in cultivation he did in trade, and, by ſecuring his riches in the ſoil, rendered their benefits permanent to future generations. The princes of Flanders afforded peculiar encouragement to theſe exertions, and judiciouſly beſtowed premiums on thoſe who excelled in the moſt uſeful of all occupations. The effects of ſo fortunate a combination of circumſtances ſoon became viſible. As early as the 12th century, the foreſts of Flanders were extirpated; canals were formed, which at once drained the country, and opened a communication between its moſt diſtant diſtricts. The Scheld, reſtrained to its proper bed by the neceſſary precautions, no longer deſolated the country it ſhould enrich; the ſoil was laid open to the beneficial influence of the atmoſphere; and Flanders became the moſt fertile and cultivated portion of Europe.

'A variety of well-known cauſes, not here neceſſary to be enumerated, have deprived thoſe countries of the commerce which they once poſſeſſed; their agriculture, however, feels no decay, and ſtill affords employment to the numerous inhabitants. The manufactures of Louvain have diſappeared; the trade of Antwerp is extinct; and many of its other cities have been depopulated; but the fields of Flanders retain their fertility: their population is augmented almoſt beyond parallel, and may afford an irrefragable proof, that agriculture is the moſt ſolid baſis of national proſperity. Even the ravages of war are not able to deprive agriculture of the firm poſſeſſion of the ſoil which it once obtains. In the the ſixteenth century, a period the moſt unproſperous to theſe provinces, when all their other arts declined or diſappeared, the cultivation of the earth retained its native vigour: during the almoſt continual tranquillity of the preſent, it has progreſſively advanced to ſtill higher improvement. Their huſbandry (if not injured by late commotions) is now unequalled in any part of Europe; their population ſurpaſſed by none; their inhabitants feel no want of employment; and their comfortable habitations, wholeſome food, and the decent competence they enjoy, expreſs, in the ſtrongeſt terms, to the delighted

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traveller, that each ſhares the plenty which pervades his fields.

'The preſent ſtate of Lombardy and Tuſcany would lead us to ſimilar concluſions. Though the misfortunes of Italy, in the fifteenth and ſixteenth centuries, conſiderably injured the commerce and manufactures of their cities, the ſurrounding country is ſtill one of the moſt cultivated and populous in Europe.'

DESCRIPTION OF A PROPORTIONAL SCALE FOR REDUCING PLANS, MAPS, &c.

BY MR JAMES BAYLEY, OF SHOREDITCH.

THIS inſtrument conſiſts of two flat braſs limbs, of unequal lengths, turning upon a centre pin, which is fixed upon a braſs box, filled with lead, having three points at the bottom, to keep it firmly fixed to the table; a nut ſcrews on at the top of the centre pin, to keep the braſs limbs ſteady.

The longer limb is in length, from the centre, twenty-eight inches one quarter, and is graduated into inches, and tenths of inches; the ſhorter limb, which is nineteen inches and a half long, has on it four or more ſcales of inches, divided into ſmaller parts: as fifteenths, twentieths, twenty-fifths, thirtieths, &c. An index moves on this limb, having a ſpring, with a projecting point underneath, connected with it.

To make uſe of the inſtrument, turn the plan you wiſh to reduce bottom upwards —as the inſtrument inverts it in the reducing—and, bringing the graduated edge of the longer limb to any angular or remarkable point of the plan, &c. obſerve what diviſion it coincides with, and ſet the index on the ſhorter limb to the correſponding diviſion on that ſcale you wiſh to reduce it to; then, putting your fair paper underneath, make a point upon it, by preſſing the ſpring with your thumb; then again move the longer limb, till ſome other angular point, or other remarkable part, coincides with its graduated edge; and, obſerving the diviſion again, move the index to the ſame diviſion on the ſcale, and make a point as before.

In this manner proceed till all the angular or remarkable points are thus tranſferred to the fair copy, which may afterwards be joined by right or other lines.

It is obvious that every angular point muſt be taken; and, the greater number of other remarkable points that are tranſferred, the more correct your plan will be.

Tranſactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c.

SHAKESPEARE'S CRAB TREE.

SHAKESPEARE'S bench, and the half-pint mug, out of which he uſed to take very copious draughts of ale, at a public-houſe, either in Stratford-upon-Avon, or the neighbourhood of that town, are well-known to all our Britiſh antiquaries, from their having been long in the poſſeſſion of the late Mr James Weſt; but with Shakeſpeare's CRAB-TREE the Antiquarian Society probably are not ſo well acquainted.

There has been long a tradition in Warwickſhire, that our great dramatic Bard was a very boon companion; and the fame of two illuſtrious bands of good fellows, who were diſtinguiſhed by the denominations of the TOPERS and the SIPPERS, is not yet extinct in that country. The TOPERS, who were the ſtouteſt fellows of the two, challenged all England, it is ſaid, to conteſt with them in deep potations of the good old Engliſh beverage; a challenge which Shakeſpeare and a party of his young friends at Stratford readily accepted: but, going on a Whitſunday to meet them at Bidford, a village about ſeven miles diſtant, they were much mortified to find that the TOPERS had that very day, (owing to ſome miſunderſtanding of the place and time appointed), gone to a neighbouring fair on a ſimilar ſcheme with that which brought Shakeſpeare and his friends to Bidford. Being thus diſappointed, they were obliged to take up with the SIPPERS, whom they found at that village,

lage, but whom they held in great contempt. On trial, however, the Stratfordians proved ſo unequal to the combat, that they were obliged to yield; and, while they had yet the uſe of their legs, they ſet out towards home. Unfortunately, our great Poet's head, and that of one of his friends, not being ſo ſtrong as that of their companions, they found themſelves unable to proceed; and, laying themſelves down, they took up their reſt for the night under the ſhelter of a large wide-ſpreading crab-tree. When they awoke in the morning, his friend propoſed that they ſhould return to the place of combat; but, being probably weary of his company, he refuſed. —Farewell, therefore, he exclaimed,

Piping Pebworth, dancing Marſton,
Haunted Hilbro', hungry Grafton,
Dodging Exhall, Popiſh Wickſford,
Beggarly Broome, and drunken Bidford!

The rhymes are certainly not ſo exact as he would have made in his cloſet; but, as *field-meaſures*, they may do well enough; and the epithets are ſtrongly characteriſtic of his manner, being peculiarly and happily adapted to the ſeveral villages, whence the miſcellaneous group of Sippers had reſorted to Bidford.

This celebrated tree is ſtill ſtanding, and is known far and near by the name of SHAKESPEARE'S CRAB-TREE.

Gent. Mag.

ACCOUNT OF THE NATION OF COUGNONTAIN SECOUIMA

(OR WOMEN WITHOUT HUSBANDS) IN SOUTH AMERICA.

ONE of the lateſt European travellers to the interior parts of South America, as he purſued his journey along the famous river Orelana, in the country of Amazonia, came up with an old man who was employed in catching tortoiſes. He put many queſtions to him, and found him very communicative and full of information. Among other anecdotes, he obtained from him the following.—In the centre of the mountains of Guiana, lived a nation of *Cougnontain Secouima* (women without huſbands), who had ſeparated themſelves entirely from men, and went about in armed troops. Though they admitted the males among them once a-year, yet they abſtained from forming any attachments; and it was one of their moſt ſacred and inviolable laws, that new connexions ſhould be made at every freſh intercourſe with our ſex. The offſpring, if male, was ſent to the father, to be educated by him; if female, it was brought up by the mother. The favourite ornament of theſe female warriors was a certain green gem which they found in great abundance on the other ſide of a river called the Black river; and hither the young women of quality uſed to repair every month, in armed bodies, in ſearch of this decoration of their ears and wriſts.

It happened on a certain day, as ſome of the flower of the Amazonian maidens were out on this errand, they fell in with a troop of Indian youths, who were going on an embaſſy to a neighbouring tribe. The young men were ſo ſtruck with the beauty of theſe adventurers, that they immediately laid at their feet a part of the preſents with which they were loaded for the purpoſes of their commiſſion. The deſire of pleaſing each other ſoon became mutual, and grew ſo rapidly, that the next day they joined in building little temporary cottages on the ſpot. Every month they met together at the ſame place, where the ſtricteſt decorum was preſerved. The women ſlept always in ſeparate lodgings; their heads, repoſing on their bucklers, and their feet covered with the lama, the preſents of their lovers. The youths alſo aſſiſted them in gathering the green gems, and were delighted with the occupation of decorating their perſons and their arms with the coſtlieſt they could find. At every freſh meeting they brought with them the plumage of green parrots for their helmets, and chains of lions' teeth for their necks and wriſts; not forgetting to load themſelves with preſents of of fiſh and veniſon, and fruits of the faireſt kinds, ſuch as guavas, bananas, pomegranates, and pine-apples. By the force of theſe aſſiduities they obtained a promiſe from the female warriors, to chooſe them for their temporary huſbands, when

the time ſhould arrive which was appointed by the laws of the Amazonian ſtate for the intercourſe of the ſexes.

This moment at length came, and their tender engagements were faithfully performed. The ſhort interval allowed them was paſſed in the fondeſt endearments; but at the end of the fourth day the terrible order for ſeparation was iſſued, and proclaimed by the rattling of their ſpears againſt their corſlets, and ſuch funeral ſhouts as it was their cuſtoms to raiſe in ſorrow for departed friends. They took a final leave of each other, never to meet again but in the land of ſouls. The male pledges of their loves were ſent back to their fathers; and the females were brought up by the mothers, for the ſupply of the commonwealth.

It ſo happened, that, in the courſe of ſome ten years, a war broke out between the very tribe to which theſe Indians belonged, and the nation of the Amazons. After many deſperate encounters, and a great deal of bloodſhed, the men proved an overmatch for the women, burned and laid waſte their country, and advanced towards their laſt town, with minds prepared to revenge their fallen aſſociates. The little devoted capital was thrown into terrible conſternation: the air was filled with the ſhrieks of helpleſs virgins, miſerably murdered by their own mothers, to ſave them from the bloody hands of an exaſperated enemy.

In the midſt of this cruel diſorder, one of thoſe very women who had been made mothers in the amorous adventure with the Indian youths, was inſpired to ſave the reſt of her countrywomen. Gathering together all ſhe could muſter of her comrades, who had ſhared in the expedition after the green gems, ſhe made a ſhort harangue, full of the moſt touching remonſtrances, on the neceſſity of laying aſide all meaſures of reſiſtance; and beſought them, vehemently, to try what the force of nature might do for them, and the tender pleadings of thoſe boſom-recollections which their preſence muſt awaken in the minds of their former lovers. Scarcely had ſhe finiſhed, when, actuated by a common ſpirit, with a ſhout that rent along the mountains in ominous echoes, they all threw away their targets of canes, and their half-moon bucklers, and ruſhed out with naked breaſts to meet the enemy. The novelty of the ſight arreſted for ſome moments the march of the Indians. A ſolemn ſilence prevailed; taking advantage of which, the forlorn females raiſed their voices, and called upon their temporary huſbands, and the ſons of their pleaſures and their vows, repeating their names, and reminding them of the crowns of parrot's feathers, and all the pledges of their former loves.

As theſe Indians were originally a Peruvian colony, they had inherited a portion of that ſoftneſs, and humanity of character, which diſtinguiſhed that race. When they beheld the offspring of that tender rencounter, and thoſe breaſts which they had ſo often preſſed with fond delight, their heads fell upon their boſoms, and their darts dropped from their hands; they ruſhed forwards, and embraced with enthuſiaſm their wives and their mothers, and ſpared for their ſakes the remains of the Amazonian nation. Admoniſhed by this event, theſe warrior women relinquiſhed their bows and their ſpears, and reſolved in future to truſt more to their weakneſs than their ſtrength, to their tears than their arrows, to their extended arms than to their half-moon bucklers, to their ſoft boſoms than their adamantine corſlets; and, whatever impoſing travellers may relate, there are no more ſuch people to be found in the mountains of Guiana.

From the Looker-on.

POLITICAL CHARACTER, GENIUS, MANNERS, &c. OF THE PEOPLE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IT is much leſs difficult and dangerous to deſcribe the character of the dead than of the living; but in ſo great a variety as the inhabitants of a whole ſtate, there cannot but be ſome general traits, which all muſt allow to be juſt; and which, however diſagreeable, if applied particularly, yet will not be diſreliſhed by

by any, when delivered only in general terms. It is not my wiſh to exaggerate either the virtues or defects of my countrymen; but, as an American, I have a right to ſpeak the truth concerning them, if my language be within the limits of decency.

Before the year 1771, the province was not divided into counties; but every cauſe, from even the moſt remote parts, was brought to Portſmouth, where the courts were held, and the public offices were filled by a few men, moſt of whom were either members of the council, or devoted to the intereſt of the governor, or perſonally related to him. In the adminiſtration of juſtice, frequent complaints were made of partiality. Parties were ſometimes heard out of court, and the practice of *watering the jury*, was familiarly known to thoſe perſons who had much buſineſs in the law. The dernier reſort was to a court of appeals, conſiſting of the governor and council; of whom ſeven were a quorum, and four a majority. Here the final ſentence was often paſſed by the ſame perſons who had been concerned in the former deciſions; unleſs the cauſe was of ſuch value as to admit of an appeal to the King in council. During the adminiſtration of the laſt governor, ſome of theſe ſources of diſaffection were removed; but others remained, for an experiment, whether a cure could be effected by a change of government.

The revolution, which called the democratic power into action, has repreſſed the ariſtocratic ſpirit. The honours and emoluments of office are more generally diffuſed; the people enjoy more privileges; and, after a long diſenſion, are better united. Government is a ſcience, and requires education and information, as well as judgment and prudence. Indeed there are ſome who have ſtruggled through all the diſadvantages ariſing from the want of early education, and by force of native genius and induſtry, have acquired thoſe qualifications which have enabled them to render eminent ſervice to the community; and there are others who have been favoured with early education, and have improved their opportunity to good purpoſe. Notwithſtanding which, the deficiency of perſons qualified for the various departments in government, has been much regretted, and by none more than by thoſe few, who know how public buſineſs ought to be conducted. This deficiency is daily decreaſing; the means of knowledge are extending; prejudices are wearing away, and the political character of the people is manifeſtly improving.

But however late the inhabitants of New Hampſhire may be in political improvement; yet they have long poſſeſſed other valuable qualities, which have rendered them an important branch of the American Union. Firmneſs of nerve, patience in fatigue, intrepidity in danger, and alertneſs in action, are to be numbered among their native and eſſential characteriſtics.

Men who are concerned in travelling, hunting, cutting timber, making roads, and other employments in the foreſt, are inured to hardſhips. They frequently lie out in the woods ſeveral days or weeks together, in all ſeaſons of the year. A hut, compoſed of poles and bark, ſuffices them for ſhelter; and, on the open ſide of it, a large fire ſecures them from the ſeverity of the weather. Wrapt in a blanket, with their feet next the fire, they paſs the longeſt and coldeſt nights, and awake vigorous for labour the ſucceeding day. Their food, when thus employed, is ſalted pork or beef, with potatoes, and bread of Indian corn; and their beſt drink is water mixed with ginger; though many of them are fond of diſtilled ſpirits, which, however, are leſs noxious in ſuch a ſituation than at home. Thoſe who begin a new ſettlement, live, at firſt, in a ſtyle not leſs ſimple. They erect a ſquare building of poles, notched at the ends to keep them faſt together. The crevices are plaiſtered with clay, or the ſtiffeſt earth which can be had, mixed with moſs or ſtraw. The roof is either bark or ſplit boards; the chimney a pile of ſtones; within which a fire is made on the ground, and a hole is left in the roof for the ſmoke to paſs out. Another

ther hole is made in the ſide of the houſe for a window, which is occaſionally cloſed with a wooden ſhutter. In winter, a conſtant fire is kept, by night as well as by day; and in ſummer it is neceſſary to have a continual ſmoke on account of the muſquetos and other inſects with which the woods abound. The ſame defence is uſed for the cattle; ſmokes of leaves and bruſh are made in the paſtures where they feed by day, and in the pens where they are folded by night. Ovens are built at a ſmall diſtance from the houſes, of the beſt ſtones which can be found, cemented and plaiſtered with clay or ſtiff earth. Many of theſe firſt eſſays in houſe-keeping are to be met with in the new plantations, which ſerve to lodge whole families, till their induſtry can furniſh them with materials for a more regular and comfortable houſe; and till their land is ſo well cleared, as that a proper ſituation for it can be choſen. By theſe methods of living, the people are familiariſed to hardſhips; their children are early uſed to coarſe food and hard lodging; and to be without ſhoes in all ſeaſons of the year, is ſcarcely accounted a want. By ſuch hard fare, and the labour which accompanies it, many young men have raiſed up families, and, in a few years, have acquired property ſufficient to render themſelves independent freeholders; and they feel all the pride and importance which ariſe from a conſciouſneſs of having well earned their eſtates.

They have alſo been accuſtomed to hear their parents relate the dangers and hardſhips, the ſcenes of blood and deſolation through which they and their anceſtors have paſſed; and they have an ambition to emulate their hardy virtues. New Hampſhire may therefore be conſidered as a nurſery of ſtern heroiſm; producing men of firmneſs and valour, who can traverſe mountains and deſerts, encounter hardſhips, and face an enemy without terror. Their martial ſpirit needs only opportunity to draw it into action; and when properly trained to regular military duty, and commanded by officers in whom they can place confidence, they form a militia fully equal to the defence of their country.

They are alſo very dextrous in the uſe of edge tools, and in applying mechanical powers to the elevation and removal of heavy bodies. In the management of cattle they are excelled by none. Moſt of their labour is performed by the help of oxen; horſes are ſeldom employed in the team; but are uſed chiefly in the ſaddle, or, in the winter ſeaſon, in ſleighs.

Land being eaſily obtained, and labour of every kind being familiar, there is great encouragement to population. A good huſbandman, with the ſavings of a few years, can purchaſe new land enough to give his elder ſons a ſettlement, and aſſiſt them in clearing a lot and building a hut; after which they ſoon learn to ſupport themſelves. The homeſtead is generally given to the youngeſt ſon, who provides for his parents, when age or infirmity incapacitates them for labour. An unmarried man of thirty years old is rarely to be found in our country towns. The women are grandmothers at forty, and it is not uncommon for a mother and daughter to have each a child at the breaſt, at the ſame time; nor for a father, ſon, and grandſon, to be at work together in the ſame field. Thus population and cultivation proceed together, and a vigorous race of inhabitants grows up, on a ſoil, which labour vies with nature to render productive.

Thoſe perſons, who attend chiefly to huſbandry, are the moſt thriving and ſubſtantial. Thoſe who make the getting of lumber their principal buſineſs, generally work hard for little profit. This kind of employment interferes too much with huſbandry. The beſt ſeaſon for ſawing logs is the ſpring, when the rivers are high; this is alſo the time for ploughing and planting. He who works in the ſaw mill at that time, muſt buy his bread and clothing, and the hay for his cattle, with his lumber; and he generally anticipates the profit of his labour. Long credit is a diſadvantage to him: and the too free indulgence of

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ſpirituous liquor, to which this claſs of people are much addicted, hurts their health, their morals, and their intereſt. They are always in debt, and frequently at law. Their families are ill provided with neceſſaries, and their children are without education or morals. When a man makes huſbandry his principal employment, and attends to lumber only at ſeaſons of leaſure, and can afford to keep it for a market, and be his own factor, then it becomes profitable. The profit of the other generally goes into the hands of the trader, who ſupplies him with neceſſaries at an advanced price, and keeps him in a ſtate of dependence.

Where huſbandry is the employment of the men, domeſtic manufactures are carried on by the women. They ſpin and weave their own flax and wool; and their families are clad in cloth of their own making. The people of Londonderry, and the towns which are made up of emigrants from it, attend largely to the manufacture of linen cloth and thread, and make great quantities for ſale. Theſe people are induſtrious, frugal, and hoſpitable. The men are ſanguine and robuſt. The women are of lively diſpoſitions, and the native white and red complexion of Ireland is not loſt in New Hampſhire. The town is much indebted for its wealth and conſequence.

The people of New Hampſhire, in general, are induſtrious, and allow themſelves very little time for diverſion. One who indulges himſelf in idleneſs and play, is ſtigmatiſed according to his demerit. At military muſters, at judicial courts, at the raiſing of houſes, at the launching of ſhips, and at the ordination of miniſters, which are ſeaſons of public concourſe, the young people amuſe themſelves with dancing. In ſome towns, they have a practice at Chriſtmas, of ſhooting geeſe for wagers; and on many other occaſions, the diverſion of firing at marks is very common, and has an excellent effect in forming young men to a dextrous uſe of arms. The time of gathering the Indian corn is always a ſeaſon of feſtivity. The ears are gathered and brought home by day; and, in the evening, a company of neighbours join in huſking them, and conclude their labour with a ſupper and a dance. In the capital towns they have regular aſſemblies for dancing; and ſometimes theatrical entertainments have been given by the young gentlemen and ladies. In Portſmouth, there is as much elegance and politeneſs of manners, as in any of the capital towns of New England. It is often viſited by ſtrangers, who always meet with a friendly and hoſpitable reception.

The free indulgence of ſpirituous liquors has been, and is now, one of the greateſt faults of many of the people of New Hampſhire; eſpecially in the neighbourhood of the river Paſcatauqa and its branches, and wherever the buſineſs of getting lumber forms the principal employment of the people.

In travelling up the country, it affords pleaſure to obſerve the various articles of produce and manufacture coming to market; but in travelling down the country, it is equally diſguſtful to meet the ſame teams returning, loaded with caſks of rum, along with fiſh, ſalt, and other neceſſary articles.

Before the revolution it was cuſtomary to give drams at funerals, and, in ſome towns, to repeat the baneful doſe two or three times. During the war, a ſcarcity of materials gave opportunity to put a check on this pernicious practice. It is now leſs common in moſt places, and in ſome it is wholly diſuſed.

Among huſbandmen, cyder is their common drink. Malt liquor is not ſo frequent as its wholeſomeneſs deſerves, and as the facility with which barley and hops may be raiſed, ſeems to require. In ſome of the new towns a liquor is made of ſpruce twigs, boiled in maple ſap, which is extremely pleaſant. But after all, there are no perſons more robuſt and healthy than thoſe, whoſe only or principal drink is the ſimple element, with which nature has univerſally and bountifully ſupplied this happy land.

From Belknap's Hiſtory of New Hampſhire.

ON

ON THE ANALOGY BETWEEN MENTAL AND BODILY DISEASE.

ALTHOUGH we have already exceeded the limits given to new publications, we are induced, from the practical uſefulneſs of this Eſſay, to give it a place.

It has been aſſerted, that every man's way of thinking takes a tinge from his profeſſion or manner of life. Of the truth of this remark I am perſonally ſenſible, from the habit I have formed of applying medical ideas to moral ſubjects. It is, indeed, nothing new to regard all mental vices and defects as ſo many *diſeaſes* of that part of our frame; and moraliſts of all ages have been fond of running compariſons between maladies of the body and the mind. Yet I cannot but think, that ſomething ſtill remains to be done in the practical application of the doctrine; and that it is of importance, both with reſpect to the ſucceſsful treatment of mental diſeaſes, and to the preſervation of our tranquillity, under a view of the evils of life, that this reſemblance ſhould be ſtrongly impreſſed on our thoughts.

One conſequence would undoubtedly be the reſult; that we ſhould not expect to cure theſe diſorders by trifling and caſual remedies, but ſhould fix our confidence ſolely on ſome vigorous plan, conſiſting in the reſolute application of *oppoſites*, upon the medical maxim, *contraria contrariorum eſſe remedia*. It is the want of power or reſolution to put in practice this grand principle of the healing heart, that renders moral diſtempers in general ſo inveterate. What can be relied upon to oppoſe ſtrong natural inclination, conſtant example, and confirmed habit, but ſome agent equally powerful, which ſhall, not in the way of perſuaſion, but by coercive force, be employed to draw over the mind to a contrary ſtate of feeling? Where this can be put in practice, there is no caſe of moral depravity ſo deſperate as to be without the hope, nay, perhaps, without the certainty, of a cure; where it cannot, the ſlighteſt vitiation is hardly to be removed. It is not without experience that I ſpeak in this matter. More than once has it happened to me to be conſulted as a friend, on occaſion of the diſcovery of very ruinous tendencies in young perſons. In theſe inſtances, diſſuading all petty expedients, I recommended ſuch a total change of external circumſtances, as would of *neceſſity* induce to as complete a change of views and habits; and the event juſtified my advice. That this was a right method, was, indeed, ſufficiently obvious; but it might not be ſo obvious that it was the only right one; at leaſt, parental indulgence is frequently glad to ſhelter itſelf under the plauſibility of ſome leſs deciſive mode of proceeding. But to one who has a juſt notion of the operation of *motives* upon the mind, it will be very apparent, that as long as thoſe which are induced for the purpoſe of remedy continue inferior in force to thoſe which nouriſh the diſeaſe, no benefit whatever can be expected from their application. Actions, which we would avert, will either be done, or not be done. They will infallibly be done, if the motives for them preponderate; they will not be done, if the contrary takes place. There is no medium: and ſuch is the power of habit, that every inſtance, either of yielding or of reſiſting, favours a ſimilar termination when the trial next occurs. Whence may be demonſtratively ſhewn the weakneſs of expecting any advantage, from the mere repetition of efforts that have already proved unavailing.

You are better acquainted than myſelf with the ſcholaſtic controverſies concerning liberty and neceſſity. I frequently hear them called mere logomachies, and ſuch I am inclined to ſuppoſe they are, when carried to their utmoſt degree of abſtraction. But that they are not entirely without practical effects upon common minds, I am, from obſervation, convinced; and, in particular, I have no doubt, that the tendency of the popular notions concerning man's free-agency, is to inſpire too much confidence in the efficacy of the feebler aids to morality, ſuch as precept and argumentation. By thoſe who entertain ex-

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alted ideas of the ſelf-determining power of the ſoul, it is readily conceived, that placing before it an irrefragable ſyllogiſm in favour of virtue, can ſcarcely fail to enable it to reſiſt all the allurements of vice. But the poet could long ago pronounce, "Video meliora, probo-"que, deteriora ſequor;" the true interpretation of which is, that conviction of the underſtanding is not the ſtrongeſt motive that can be preſented to the human mind.

A perſon cannot have ſurveyed mankind with an attentive eye, without perceiving, in many caſes, ſuch an irreſiſtible ſeries of cauſes operating in the formation of character, as muſt convince him of the actual exiſtence of a moral neceſſity;—that is, of ſuch an overbearing prepollency of motives tending to one point, that in no one inſtant of a man's life, could he be ſuppoſed capable of a courſe of action different from that he has really adopted. Purſue an individual belonging to any one of the ſtrongly marked claſſes in ſociety, from the cradle to the grave, and ſee if the proceſs of fixing his character have not been as regular and unalterable as that of his bodily conſtitution. Take one of thoſe, too frequent in this great metropolis, who may be ſaid to be ſuckled with vice and infamy, the breed of a proſtitute and houſebreaker, born and educated in the precincts of St Giles's. With the firſt uſe of language he learns blaſphemy and obſcenity; his little hands are practiſed in picking pockets, and his infant underſtanding in framing tricks and falſehoods. His early pleaſures are dram-drinking and debauchery of every ſpecies; and when not rouſed by appetite or compulſion, he paſſes away the time in the ſtupidity of ſloth. He ſees nothing before him but acts of rapine, cruelty, and brutality. Chaſtiſements teach him craft, and inflame his paſſion for miſchief. Not only the duties of religion, and the obligations of virtue, are things utterly beyond his comprehenſion; but he is a perfect ſtranger to all the comforts of decent life. Thus, by the all powerful force of education and habit, he is formed into the character of a ferocious beaſt; certain to end his life by violence, if it be not ſooner cut off by the conſequences of intemperance.

This, it will be ſaid, is an extreme caſe; but even in the oppoſite rank of ſociety, among thoſe who, as we commonly ſay, may live as they like, inſtances may be found of equal ſubjugation to the law of neceſſity. Take the heir to a large entailed eſtate, brought up while a child, in a houſe diſtinguiſhed for riotous luxury and irregularity. Let him be nurſed in ideas of ſelf-conſequence, flattered by obſequious ſervants, and indulged in every caprice of appetite and paſſion by weak or negligent parents. Transfer him to a public ſchool, with a large allowance of pocket-money; and thence, when riſing to manhood, to ſome *genteel* college in an univerſity. Then ſend him on his travels, accompanied by an ignorant mercenary tutor. Let him make a due ſtay in every corrupt metropolis in Europe, the reſort of his idle countrymen; and finiſh by *ſtudying the town* in his own. Laſtly, return him with a complete apparatus of guns, horſes, and hounds, to his native woods, there to reſide the uncontrouled lord of a herd of tenants and dependents, with no other object in life than to take his pleaſure and maintain his hereditary ſway. Is it in the nature of things poſſible, that this man ſhould turn out any thing elſe than a low-minded, brutal, tyrannical debauchee?

The phyſician knows, that certain modes of living will infallibly bring on certain diſeaſes, which will deſcend from parents to children, and can never be extirpated as long as the original cauſes prevail. The moraliſt may equally foretell certain vices as the conſequence of certain conditions and manners in ſociety, which will prove unconquerable while circumſtances remain the ſame. The morbid tendency, in both caſes, is too ſtrong to be counteracted by common remedies. Nothing but a total change of habit, effected by means equally powerful and long-continued with thoſe which bred the malady, can work a cure. To eſtabliſh ſuch an *alterative* plan

plan, has been the aim of all the great reformers of mankind. It was that, you know, of our moſt revered friend, Mr Howard, who was fully ſenſible that a combination of corrective powers, was neceſſary to produce any conſiderable and laſting effects upon perſons long hardened by criminal courſes. But ſuch coercive methods can only, in the common ſtate of things, be applied to thoſe who have made themſelves the objects of legal puniſhment. For the reformation of a whole people, and eſpecially of the higher claſſes, nothing can be relied upon but one of theſe *grand remedial proceſſes*, which are probably within the moral plan of providence. Nations whom a long courſe of proſperity has rendered vain, arrogant, and luxurious, in whom increaſing opulence has generated increaſed wants and deſires, for the gratification of which, all barriers of honour and juſtice are broken down; who are arrived at that ſtate in which, according to the energetic expreſſion of the Roman hiſtorian, they can neither bear their vices, nor the remedies of them;—are only to be brought back to a right ſenſe of things by ſome ſignal cataſtrophe, which ſhall change the whole form of their affairs, and oblige them to ſet out afreſh, as it were, in the world. A conviction that ſuch events are *neceſſary*, and that they are kindly intended as remedies of greater evils than they immediately occaſion, is the only conſideration that can tranquiliſe the heart of a benevolent man, who lives in a period when theſe awful operations are in a peculiar manner carrying on *. It may reconcile him to the various delays and fluctuations in the progreſs towards a final event, which he cannot but ardently deſire. It may convince him that *nothing is loſt*; that no evils are without their correſpondent benefits; and that when he wiſhes for a ſpeedy ſettlement of things by the quiet operation of reaſon, without any of the harſh methods by which ſtubborn vices are to be forcibly eradicated, he wiſhes for an impracticability as great, as the ſurgeon who would hope to cure an inveterate cancer without the knife or the cauſtic.

Theſe are times, my Son, in which reflections of this kind are particularly ſeaſonable. You are capable of giving them their due force; and even ſhould you find yourſelf totally miſtaken in your expectations, as to the reſult of ſuppoſed remedial proceſſes, you are provided with principles which will enable you to acquieſce in the humble confidence that, however diſtant, the time will come, when all evils, both natural and moral, ſhall receive their final cure.

* Solet fieri. Hoc parum eſt: debuit fieri. Decernuntur iſta, non accidunt.

SENEC. *Epiſt.*

Dr Aiken's Letters.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Letters during the Courſe of a Tour through Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, in the Years 1791 *and* 1792. *With Reflections on the Manners, Literature, and Religion, of thoſe Countries.* By Robert Gray, M. A. Vicar of Farringdon, Berks. *Rivingtons.*

FROM hints taken down, upon the impreſſion of the moment, during his late tour, Mr G. has drawn up a ſeries of letters, containing deſcriptions and remarks, which, he very fairly judges, may intereſt public attention at a time, when intercourſe with the Continent, for excurſions of pleaſure, is almoſt cut off; and when ſome of the ſcenes which he viſited are diſfigured by recent devaſtation, or clouded by the terrors of approaching ſtorms. In his remarks, Mr G. is very careful not to injure his reader, by furniſhing him with 'ſcraps of infidelity,' or the 'traſh of foreign politics.'

WE ſhall begin our extracts with a ſpecimen of the author's caſt, on viewing the collection at Duſſeldorf. He writes thus: 'The full moral effect of pictures is ſeldom produced by large collections; one's attention is diſtracted by variety, too often diverted to follow up any chain of thought. A ſingle picture, accidentally ſeen,

ſeen, may excite very intereſting reflections; but who can turn from the tragic ſublimity of a crucifixion, by Vandyke, to the humorous repreſentation of a charlatan, by Gerard Dow, without perceiving a derangement of ideas. If this picture of the Virgin and Child, by Carlo Dolce, were in my cloſet, it would animate my piety to indulge in daily contemplation of it; and the celebrated head of Chriſt, by the ſame maſter, at Burleigh, is, with great propriety, placed, with only one or two others, in a ſeparate cloſet. But at Duſſeldorf I am called from the ſublime ſubject, to look at a Shalchens's woman, ſmiling on a boy who endeavours to blow out a candle.

'In admiring the magnificent picture of the diſpenſation of a final judgment, by Rubens, I could not but regret, that the ſubject is degraded by the introduction of Satan, in that ſtile of traditionary repreſentation in which vulgar imaginations have embodied him, with horns and cloven feet. Sir Thomas Browne, who has adopted and refuted many errors upon a rabbinical notion, ſuppoſes the idea to have ariſen from the circumſtance of the devil's having appeared in the ſhape of a goat; and the learned Mr Mede was of opinion, that the devil, who, ſince the fall, only was allowed to appear in a human ſhape, is compelled to bear the deformity of ſome uncouth member, as though he could not yet take upon him human ſhape entirely, for that man himſelf is not entirely and utterly fallen as he is.

'The imagination of Rubens, however, like that of Milton, ſhould have rejected ſuch childiſh fancies; the ſublime deſcription of the painter, like that of the poet, ſhould have pourtrayed him.

> As one whoſe form had yet not loſt
> All its original brightneſs, nor appeared
> Leſs than archangel ruined, and the exceſs
> Of glory obſcured.

He ſhould have repreſented "the faded ſplendor wan," the fallen brightneſs of "Lucifer, ſon of the morning."

DESCRIPTION OF BERNE.

Of Berne, he ſays: "Berne appeared to me, what it is uſually repreſented, a very handſome town. The ſtreets are ſpacious, the piazzas, with their low-arched fronts, give it a peculiar character: the ſtore-houſes would appear to more advantage if the arcades were more lofty: the walk, likewiſe, would in that caſe be equally ſheltered from ſun or rain, and there would be a much freer circulation of air; the town is kept neat, but it is by ſelons, chained with a collar and hook over their heads: the terraſſes, particularly that behind the cathedral which overlooks the Aar, afford very agreeable walks, where the Berne ladies, who are very pretty, exhibit their charms better diſplayed by dreſs than thoſe of the Swiſs women which we have yet ſeen. The refinement of a rich ariſtocracy has introduced more of the French manners here, than prevails in the other parts of Switzerland, which we have ſeen. The military men, who have enriched themſelves in other countries, return with an importation of foreign cuſtoms, and extend a taſte for luxury, with rapidity, among a people who retain a reverence for the nobility, which their anceſtors poſſeſſed; where education has inſtilled a ſpirit of elegance, where little literature is cultivated, and an inconſiderable trade is carried on, in a province ſo little fertile, ſo inland and badly ſituated for communication with other countries by water. As the men, however, are generally engaged in the offices of government, or in foreign ſervice, there is not much of that pernicious diſſipation which reſults from idleneſs. Gaming is effectually ſuppreſſed, for every member of the council takes an oath to inform againſt any whom he ſhall ſee engaged in high play. The "lenes ſub noctem ſuſurri" are heard in the public walks, but they are, in general, the whiſpers of honourable love, or the ſolicitations of allowed indulgence, ſeldom the inſidious ſuggeſtions of ſeduction. It is vain, indeed, to attempt ſeduction, for the ſeducer is compelled to marry the woman whom he has vitiated, to take, as his companion through life, the woman whom he has degraded. Public brothels, under certain regulations, are allowed; and the traveller needs ſome of the diſcretion which Homer and Aſcham recommended, leſt "he fall into the lap of ſome wanton dallying damſel Calypſo."

MANNERS OF THE FLORENTINES.

Of Italian manners much has been ſaid. The following is our author's account of Florence: "The ſtyle of viſiting is not coſtly; very few entertainments are given at private houſes, except thoſe at which the whole expence may be lemonade and ice, and ſometimes tea. The chief intercourſe is in morning viſits, or at public places. The dinner is ſelfiſh and negligent all over Italy. At Florence the women appear every evening at the opera or theatre, where they have annual boxes: two of them are ſeldom ſeen together. A lady, attended by a *cavaliere ſervente*,

or ſometimes by two, of this ſpecies of animal, (the ſecond being a kind of inferior deputy cecisbo) is viſited by another gentleman, and ſometimes by ſome of the chief performers, in her box. He who aſpires to the honour of being inliſted in the ſervice of a lady, may undergo the pleaſing duty of attending her every morning at her *converzatione*, and of eſcorting her, in a carriage, or on horſeback, in the woods and walks that border on the Arno. Attended by theſe guardians of their virtue, the women viſit every place or perſon to whom whim may lead them, and call on ſingle men at lodgings or hotels without ſcruple. I have ſeen ſome of the handſomeſt viſiting favoured Engliſhmen at Vanini's. The ſubject is ſtale, but it may be worth while to remark, that theſe *cavaliere ſerventes*, of whom ſo much has been ſaid, originate, in the firſt inſtance, from that overſtrained ridicule which hath been thrown on jealouſy, and were eſpecially countenanced at Florence during the corruption of manners, which was produced by the plague there in the 14th century; of which, by the bye, Boccacio deſcribes the moral and phyſical effects, with almoſt as much animation as Thucydides did thoſe of the plague at Athens. They were, propably, at firſt dependent relations, and the tie of connection is now as frequently intereſt as love. Be the object what it may, the cuſtom which tolerates the public diſplay of real or apparent infidelity, is to be lamented as among the ſtrongeſt features of depravity. Every woman almoſt in Italy is openly neglected by the man who has ſolemnly plighted his vows to her, and attended by thoſe who are priviledged to poſſeſs the opportunities of ſeduction.

'It is conſolation to conſider, that if no woman can boaſt of an unſullied reputation at Florence, few are degraded by public cenſures, to open proſligacy,—that the exterior of decency is preſerved, and that though the vital chaſtity of women is deſtroyed, the veil of reſerve is aſſumed in public. It is of little benefit to ſociety that youth is not pillaged by artful courtezans, if the whole order of domeſtic life is ſubverted, progeny confuſed, and conjugal affection diſregarded.

'The Florentine nobles live in magnificent houſes, but they ſtill ſell wine by the bottle: ſome of them have a better education than the nobility of Italy in general receive; and in their manſions we ſee the indications of literature and taſte. At the Rinuncini palace we were ſhewn a very fine and ſpirited drawing, on a ſacred ſubject, by Mengs, the Raphael of modern times, which was executed by that painter under the conviction of approaching death, when his expiring genius rouſed itſelf to execute a laſt monument to his fame. It was beſpoken for the King of Spain, but the Rinuncini family withheld it as the repayment of a debt which it liberally ſuffered Mengs to incur. At the Riccardi palace alſo we had a fine library to admire, rich in manuſcripts, and books printed in the 15th century, as well as a ſaloon with a ceiling painted by Luca Gordano; and in other palaces many and beautiful pictures. Our ambaſſador is not at Florence at preſent; he is at Piſa with the court; we are happy, however, to ſee our Prince Auguſtus, who ſpent two days at Florence. He travels in the ſtyle of a private Engliſhman. He dined at the Pope's Nuncio's, attended only by two ſervants. We have a good ſociety among a few Engliſhmen and ſome few Florentines, from whom we receive much attention and kindneſs. We have Anſani at the opera, and were, a few evenings ſince, at his benefit; when, to heighten our entertainment, ſome pigeons were let fly about the houſe, and tinſel was poured down in a golden ſhower: Piogi d'Oro with complimentary verſes.

Preliminary Lecture to the Courſe of Lectures on the Inſtitutions of Juſtinian. Together with an introductory Diſcourſe. By John Wilde, Eſq; Advocate, F. R. S. and Prof. of Civil Law in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

SO enthuſiaſtic is Mr Wilde's admiration of the civil code, that he aſſerts (and wiſhes to be underſtood in the fulleſt latitude of expreſſion) 'not only concerning the law of Scotland, but concerning all law every where, and in whatever ſhape ſociety may exiſt in future times, even were forms of government made to be of the mere caprice and will of man, that no ſyſtem of equitable juriſprudence will ever be known in the world, unleſs by the knowledge of the Roman law; and that the knowledge of this law alone can give to ſuch a ſyſtem either bottom or perpetuity.'

The French Revolution is introduced, and the following rapſody occurs, 'I lament the King of France. Who would not lament him! He was an innocent man foully murdered. He was a good natured man cruelly betrayed. He had many virtues: though none that belonged to a king. His laſt days were pious: almoſt noble.

But

But he ſhould never have been the huſband of Marie Antoinette of Loraine and Auſtria! He deſerved her leſs than he deſerved France. Fatal marriage! Cruel union! "Non Hymenæus adeſt illi, non gratio, lecto. Eumenides tenuere faces, de funere raptas; Eumenides ſtravere torum."

'The nobleſt lady in all Europe came, in all the gaiety of innocence and youth, to be the Queen of the oldeſt European kingdom. She came to her early grave. The marriage ſheets that covered her lovely limbs, were curſed by the demons of hell for her winding ſheets. The nuptial couch that yielded to the ſoft preſſure of her body, was doomed, in their incantations, to be her bier. The unhallowed voices of the abyſs roſe up in execrations, and their impure feet trod around her their dance of death. That head, formed at once for love and for command, was to fall under the axe, and be polluted by the gripe of the common executioner. The ſcaffold of democracy was to be ſprinkled with that blood, which, full of all the royalty and nobility that had ever exiſted, barbaric and civilized, run in her veins, from the united ſources of the Julian family and Attilla the Hun! I never will forgive the King of France for the deſtruction of this Queen. I would ſooner forgive him the ruin of his nation, and the devaſtation of all Europe. He ſhould have ſeen all his people die like rotten ſheep, before ſhe could be brought into ſuch hazard. This ſpirit (HER ſpirit) would have made him, HER, his *people*, Europe, the world, happy!'

There is much extraneous matter in this publication, the author's feelings ſeem, in many paſſages, to have got the better of his judgement; we are convinced that, upon cool reflection, much would be expunged.

Hiſtory of the Miſſion of the United Brethren, among the Indians in North America. In three Parts. By George Henry Loſkiel. Tranſlated from the German, by Chriſtian Ignatius La Trobe.

IN the year 1733, or very ſoon after the inſtitution of the ſociety of *United Brethren*, or Morayians, under their founder Count Zinzendorf, miſſionaries were ſent by this ſociety to the Daniſh iſland of St Thomas, for the purpoſe of making converts to the Chriſtian faith. Others went, the year following, to Greenland, and their ſucceſs was ſo conſiderable as to furniſh materials for a diſtinct hiſtory. Thoſe parts of the publication, which relate the hiſtory of the miſſion, are written too much in the peculiar ſtyle of the ſect, to be highly intereſting to the generality of readers.

We ſhall therefore ſelect our extracts from ſome other articles which appear to be judiciouſly written, and contain intereſting information.

Mr L. thus deſcribes the moral character of the Indians:

'THOUGH the Indians are uncultivated, yet perhaps no heathen nation, in its moral conduct, exhibits a greater ſhow of goodneſs and virtue. This pre-eminence will appear upon the ſlighteſt compariſon between them and other heathens, and the following ſhort remarks, made by our miſſionaries, after many years experience, and an intimate acquaintance with them, will confirm it.

'In common life and converſation, the Indians obſerve great decency. They uſually treat one another, and ſtrangers, with kindneſs and civility, and without empty compliments. Their whole behaviour appears ſolid and prudent. In matters of conſequence, they ſeem to ſpeak and act with the moſt cool and ſerious deliberation, avoiding all appearance of precipitancy. But, upon cloſer examination, their caution appears to riſe chiefly from ſuſpicion, and their coolneſs is affected. They are perfect maſters of the art of diſſembling. If an Indian has loſt his whole property by fire, or any other calamity, he ſpeaks of it as he would of the moſt trivial occurrence: yet his pride cannot always conceal his ſorrow.

'In the converſe of both ſexes, the greateſt decency and propriety is obſerved. At leaſt nothing laſcivious or indecent is openly allowed; ſo that, in this reſpect, it cannot be denied, but that they excel moſt nations. But, in ſecret, they are nevertheleſs guilty of fornication, and even of unnatural crimes.

'They are ſociable and friendly, and a mutual intercourſe ſubſiſts between the families. Quarrels, ſarcaſtical, and offenſive behaviour, are carefully avoided. They never put any one publicly to the bluſh, nor reproach even a noted murderer. Their common converſation turns upon hunting, fiſhing, and affairs of ſtate. No one interrupts his neighbour in ſpeaking, and they liſten very attentively to news, whether true or falſe. This is one reaſon, why they are ſo fond of receiving ſtrangers; but no enquiry is made about news, till they have ſmoaked one pipe of tobacco. They never curſe and ſwear in their converſation, nor have they any ſuch expreſſions for it in their language, as are common in other nations.

'By their behaviour it appears as if the greateſt confidence ſubſiſted among them. They frequently leave their implements and game in the open air, for many days; not altogether becauſe they place much dependance upon the honeſty and faithfulneſs of their neighbours, for ſtealing is not an uncommon

practice among them, but because they highly resent the least idea of suspicion. They therefore pretend to guard the game from the attack of wild beasts.

'Difference of rank, with all its consequences, is not to be found among the Indians. They are all equally noble and free; the only difference consists in wealth, age, dexterity, courage, and office. Whoever furnishes much wampom for the chiefs, is considered as a person of quality and riches. Age is every where much respected; for, according to their ideas, long life and wisdom are always connected together. Young Indians endeavour, by presents, to gain instruction from the aged, and to learn from them how to attain to old age. However, the Indian youth is much degenerated in this respect. A clever hunter, a valiant warrior, and intelligent chief, are also much honoured; and no Indian, with all his notions of liberty, ever refuses to follow and obey his captain, or his chief.

'Presents are very acceptable to an Indian; but he is not willing to acknowledge himself under any obligations to the donor, and even to take it amiss, if they are discontinued. Some old men and women pretend to the art of procuring presents of cloaths and provisions, by a certain charm, or magic spell, called *beson*. At least they find the superstition of believing in the efficacy of the *besons* a profitable one.

'The hospitality of the Indians is well known. It extends even to strangers, who take refuge amongst them. They count it a most sacred duty, from which no one is exempted. Whoever refuses relief to any one, commits a grievous offence, and not only makes himself detested and abhored by all, but liable to revenge from the offended person.

'In their conduct to their enemies they are cruel and inexorable, and when enraged, bent upon nothing but murder and bloodshed. They are, however, remarkable for concealing their passions, and waiting for a convenient opportunity of gratifying them. But then their fury knows no bounds. If they cannot satisfy their resentment, they even call upon their friends and posterity to do it. The longest space of time cannot cool their wrath, nor the most distant place of refuge afford security to their enemy.

'Fornication, adultery, stealth, lying, and cheating, they consider as heinous and scandalous offences, and punish them in various ways.

'An adulterer must expect, that the party offended will requite him, either in the same manner, or put him to death. An adulteress is in general not merely put away; but sometimes destroyed.

'A thief must restore whatever he has stolen; but if he is too poor, or cannot be brought to justice, his relations must pay for him. In case of violent robberies, the forcerers are consulted, and these pretend to send the offender out of the world by an inexplicable process.

'Since the Indians have taken so much to drinking rum, murders are more frequent. An Indian feast is seldom concluded without bloodshed. Though they lay all the blame to the rum, yet murder committed in drunkenness is severely punished. For the murder of a man, one hundred yards of wampom, and for that of a woman, two hundred yards must be paid by the murderer. If he is too poor, which is commonly the case, and his friends can or will not assist him, he must fly from the resentment of the relations. But if any one has murdered his own relation, he escapes without much difficulty; for the family, who alone have a right to take revenge, do not choose, by too severe a punishment, inflicted on the murderer, to deprive their race of two members at once, and thus to weaken their influence. They rather endeavour to bring about a reconciliation, and even often justify the deed.

'The Indian women are more given to stealing, lying, quarrelling, backbiting, and slandering, than the men.

'We have already observed, that the Indians are very capable of learning every kind of work. Some, who have long resided among the white people, have learnt to work in iron, and make hatchets, axes, and other tools, without any regular instruction. Yet few will submit to hard labour; neither their education nor their wants inclining them to industry and application. The Indians in general, but especially the men, love ease; and even hunting, though their chief employ, is attended to, with perseverance, but for a few months of the year; the rest are chiefly spent in idleness. The women are more employed; for the whole burthen of house-keeping lies upon them, and nothing but hunger and want can rouse the men from their drowsiness, and give them activity.

'The honour and welfare of the nation is considered by the Indians as a most important concern. For though they are joined together neither by force nor compact, yet they consider themselves as one nation, of which they have an exalted idea, and profess great attachment to their particular tribe. Independence appears to them to be the grand prerogative of Indians, considered either collectively or as individuals. They frankly own the superiority of the Europeans in several arts, but despise them, as submitting to laborious employments. The advantages they possess in hunting, fishing, and even in their moral conduct, appear to them superior to any European refinements. This public spirit of the Indians produces the most noble exertions in favour of their own people. They dread no danger; suffer any hardships, and meet torments,

ments, in which they preſerve the greateſt appearance of inſenſibility, in honour of their nation, boaſt of their intrepidity, and with ſavage pride defy the greateſt ſufferings and tortures which their enemies can inflict upon them.'

With reſpect to religion, Mr L. ſays, the prevailing opinion of all theſe nations is, that there is one God, or as they call him one great and good ſpirit; beſide whom, they believe in good and evil ſpirits, conſidering them as ſubordinate deities.

'Sacrifices made with a view to pacify God and the ſubordinate deities, are alſo among the religious ceremonies of the Indians. Theſe ſacrifices are of very ancient date, and conſidered in ſo ſacred a light, that unleſs they are performed in proper time, and in a manner acceptable to the Deity, they ſuppoſe illneſs, misfortunes, and death itſelf, would certainly befal them and their families. But they have neither prieſts regularly appointed, nor temples. At general and ſolemn ſacrifices, the oldeſt men perform the offices of prieſts; but in private parties, each man bringing a ſacrifice, is prieſt himſelf. Inſtead of a temple, a large dwelling houſe is fitted up for the purpoſe.

'Our miſſionaries have not found rank polytheiſm, or groſs idolatry, to exiſt among the Indians. They have, however, ſomething which may be called an idol. This is the *manitto*, repreſenting, in wood, the head of a man in miniature, which they always carry about them, either on a ſtring round their neck, or in a bag. They hang it alſo about their children, to preſerve them from illneſs, and enſure to them ſucceſs. When they perform a ſolemn ſacrifice, a *manitto*, or a head as large as life, is put upon a pole in the middle of the houſe.

'But they underſtand by the word *manitto*, every being to which an offering is made, eſpecially all good ſpirits. They alſo look upon the elements, almoſt all animals, and even ſome plants, as ſpirits, one exceeding the other in dignity and power.

'They ſacrifice to an hare; becauſe, according to report, the firſt anceſtor of the Indian tribes had that name. To Indian corn they ſacrifice bears fleſh, but to deer and bears, Indian corn; to the fiſhes, ſmall pieces of bread in the ſhape of fiſhes: but they poſitively deny, that they pay any adoration to theſe ſubordinate good ſpirits, and affirm, that they only worſhip the true God, through them: for God, ſay they, does not require men to pay offerings, or adoration, immediately to him. He has therefore made known his will in dreams, notifying to them, what being they have to conſider as *manittos*, and what offerings to make to them.

'The *manittos* are alſo conſidered as tutelar ſpirits. Every Indian has one or more, which he conceives to be peculiarly given to aſſiſt him and make him proſper. One has, in a dream, received the ſun as his tutelar ſpirit; another the moon; a third, an owl; a fourth, a buffaloe; and ſo forth. An Indian is diſpirited, and conſiders himſelf as forſaken by God, till he has received a tutelar ſpirit in a dream; but thoſe who have been thus favoured, are full of courage, and proud of their powerful ally.

'Among the feaſts and ſacrifices of the Indians, five are the moſt remarkable, and each has its peculiar ceremonies. I will deſcribe them as held among the Delawares.

'The firſt ſacrificial feaſt is held by a whole family, or their friends, once in two years, commonly in autumn, ſeldom in winter. Beſide the members of the family, they ſometimes invite their neighbours from the adjacent towns, and, as their connexions are large, each Indian has an opportunity of attending more than one family feaſt in a year. The head of the family muſt provide every thing. He calculates the requiſite number of deer and bears, and ſends the young people into the woods to procure them. When they have completed their numbers, they carry the booty home in ſolemn proceſſion, depoſiting it in the houſe of ſacrifice. The women are meanwhile engaged in preparing fire-wood for roaſting or boiling, and long dry reed graſs for ſeats. As ſoon as the gueſts are all aſſembled and ſeated, the boiled meat is ſerved up in large kettles, with bread made of Indian corn, and diſtributed by the ſervants. The rule is, that whatever is thus brought as a ſacriſice, muſt be eaten altogether, and nothing left. A ſmall quantity of melted fat only, is poured by the oldeſt men into the fire, and in this the main part of the offering conſiſts. The bones are burnt, leſt the dogs ſhould get any of them. After dinner, the men and women dance with much decency. One ſinger only performs during the dance, walking up and down, rattling a ſmall tortoiſe ſhell filled with pebbles. The burthen of his ſong conſiſts of dreams, and a recital of all the names of the *manittos*, and thoſe things which are moſt uſeful to the Indians. When the firſt ſinger is weary, he ſits down, and is relieved by another. Thus the feaſting is ſometimes continued for three or four nights together, beginning in the afternoon, and laſting till the next morning.

'The ſecond feaſt differs from the former only in this, that the men dance almoſt naked, their bodies being daubed all over with white clay.

'At the third feaſt, ten or more tanned deer ſkins are given to as many old men or women, who wrap themſelves in them, and ſtand before the houſe, with their faces turned to the eaſt, praying God, with a loud voice, to reward their benefactors.

'The fourth ſacrifice is made to a certain voracious ſpirit, who, according to their opinion, is never ſatisfied. The gueſts are therefore obliged to eat all the bears fleſh, and drink the

the melted fat, without leaving any thing, which is frequently followed by indigeſtions and vomiting.

'The fifth feſtival is celebrated in honour of fire, which they conſider as the firſt parent of all Indian nations. Twelve *manittos* attend him as ſubordinate deities, being partly animals and partly vegetables. The chief ceremony in celebrating this feſtival is, that a large oven is built in the midſt of the houſe of ſacrifice, conſiſting of twelve poles, each of a different ſpecies of wood. Theſe they run into the ground, tie them together at the top, and cover them entirely with blankets, joined cloſe together, ſo that the whole appears like a baker's oven, high enough nearly to admit a man ſtanding upright. After dinner the oven is heated with twelve large ſtones made red hot. Then twelve men creep into it, and remain there as long as they can bear the heat. Meanwhile an old man throws twelve pipes full of tobacco upon the hot ſtones, which occaſions a ſmoke almoſt powerful enough to ſuffocate the perſons thus confined, ſo that, upon their being taken out, they generally fall down into a ſwoon. During this feaſt a whole deer ſkin, with the head and antlers remaining, is raiſed upon a pole, to which they ſeem to ſing and pray. But they deny that they pay any adoration to the buck, declaring that God alone is worſhipped through this medium.'

We ſhall add the following curious particulars concerning the Indian methods of curing diſeaſes.

'Their general remedy for all diſorders, ſmall or great, is a ſweat. For this purpoſe, they have in every town an oven, ſituated at ſome diſtance from the dwellings, built either of ſtakes and boards covered with ſods, or dug in the ſide of a hill, and heated with ſome red-hot ſtones. Into this the patient creeps naked, and the heat ſoon throws him into ſuch a profuſe ſweat, that it falls from him in large drops. As ſoon as he finds himſelf too hot, he creeps out, and immediately plunges himſelf into the river, where he continues about half a minute, and retires again into the oven. Having performed this operation three times ſucceſſively, he ſmokes his pipe with compoſure, and in many caſes the cure is complete.

'The women have either an oven for their own uſe, or do not attempt this mode of cure.

'In ſome places, ovens are conſtructed large enough to receive ſeveral perſons. Some chuſe to pour water now and then upon the heated ſtones, to increaſe the ſteam, and promote a more profuſe ſweat. Many Indians, in health, make a practice of going into the oven about twice a week, to renew their ſtrength and ſpirits. Some pretend, by this operation, to prepare themſelves for a buſineſs which requires mature deliberation and artifice.

'If the ſweat does not anſwer in removing the diſorder, other means are applied. Moſt Indians believe, that no medicine has any efficacy, unleſs adminiſtered by a profeſſed phyſician, which many perſons of both ſexes pretend to be. They have learnt their art either by inſtructions received from others, or by experiments made with different herbs and plants. Old men who can hunt no more, commence phyſicians, in order to procure a comfortable livelihood. One is acquainted with the virtue of herbs, another with that of barks; but they ſeldom know how, and when, to ſuit the medicine to their patient's caſe, and thus many fall victims to their ignorance. They generally make a ſecret of their knowledge, which commonly periſhes with them. Some, however, leave it as an inheritance to their children or friends, by inſtructing them before their death.

'An Indian phyſician never applies his medicines without accompanying them with myſterious ceremonies, to make their effect appear ſupernatural. He thinks this the more neceſſary, becauſe his patient believes his illneſs to proceed from an inviſible agent. He therefore prepares his roots and herbs with the moſt ſingular ceremonies, and, in mixing them up, invokes the aid of the Great Spirit, with whom he pretends to live in great intimacy. He alſo accompanies his directions and advice with various geſticulations and enigmatical expreſſions. He pretends to drive the bad ſpirit, who has brought on the diſorder, into the deſert, and there to bind him faſt. For this reaſon he demands the ſtricteſt obedience to his preſcriptions, and frequently aſſures his patient, with great emphaſis, that whoever deſpiſes him and his medicines, muſt infallibly periſh.'

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A Practical Treatise on Peat Moss, considered as, in its natural state, fitted for affording fuel, or as susceptible of being converted into mold, capable of yielding abundant crops of produce; with full directions for converting it from the state of peat into that of mold, and afterwards cultivating it as a soil. By James Anderson, LL. D. F. R. S. F. A. S. S. 8vo. 4s. boards. *Chapman.*

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POETRY.

PROLOGUE, TO HOW TO BE HAPPY.

METHINKS I hear some surly cynick say,
Reading the morning papers of the day—
'How to be *Happy!* Pshaw—that's quite enough;
I dare be sworn, some sentimental stuff.
What rules and precepts will the author give?
Egad, he'd better teach us, how to live!'
Thus judges, Hunks, within himself unbless'd;
For *satisfaction* never reach'd his breast,
Whose wretched life ne'er made another glad;
Can he be happy? No! his *heart's* too bad.
The next Lord Booby—a buck of modern race,
With long slim legs, and most unmeaning face;
Lounging, at breakfast, our novel title reads—
'How to be *Happy!*'—then a yawn succeeds.
'A damn'd odd name! What can the author mean?
Unless it is, to give us all the spleen.
The galleries, no doubt, will overflow:
I'll suit the mob, the subject's curs'd low!
Unknown to us, of a superior station,
Whose only happiness, is—*dissipation.*'
The next a Sailor; as he reads our bill,
'Egad!' says Jack, 'I'll go—aye, that I will!'
While nature glows expressive in his face,
Avows each feeling, and asserts her place.
'How to be *Happy!* Why, that's to keep a wench;
To drink good slip, my boy! and beat the French.
How to be *Happy!* Aye, with all my heart,
May HOWE be happy! for he's done his part!'
Let me extend the wish—May faction cease!
And mad confusion have it's end in peace:
While Frenchmen, sicken'd with fraternal blood,
Learn to be happy for the General Good!
To judge, like Britons, in their country's cause;
Who dare to think, and thus preserve her laws:
Who view their King, in *grateful adoration*,
The just supporter of a *Happy* nation!
I've one wish more, and in a gen'rous cause—
This night, an untried Author courts applause:
Oh! then, be candid, and his fears remove;
His happiness is fixed—if you approve!

LINES,

Written on being pelted with a snow-ball by his Mistress.

ME nive candenti petiit mea Julia. Rebar
Igne carere nivem, nix tamen ignis erat.
Sola potes nostras extinguere Julia flammas,
Non nive, non glacie at tu potes igne *pari.*

AT me a snow-ball, lovely Nymph you aim,
And straight the missile cold becomes a flame;
Thro' my whole frame with violence it glows,
And unextinguish'd or by ice or snows;
And, strange to tell, it can be quench'd alone,
By a like fire, my Julia, of your own.

SONG.

SONG.

FROM THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE WHIRLIGIG;

BY MR THOMAS DIBDIN.

SOME call the world a Lottery, where all play games of chance, Sir;
Some fay it is a Maſquerade, and ſome a Country-dance, Sir.
But ſpite of all your learned men, with ſcratch, or bob, or curly-wig,
I'll give the world another name, and chriſten it a *Whirligig*:
Where ſtill we follow, as it runs ſo merrily a-round, Sir;
And may no honeſt heart it holds, be ever left a-ground, Sir.

The law runs round too faſt for us to tell one ſide from t'other, Sir,
Or know the worthy Counſel Quiz, from Lawyer Quirk, his brother, Sir;
A wiſe man it would puzzle juſt as eaſy as a dunce, Sir,
For lawyers often find a way to ſerve two ſides at once, Sir:
While ſtill we follow, as they run ſo merrily around, Sir;
And may no honeſt heart by law be ever left a-ground, Sir!

For gold, that pretty Whirligig, the Doctor's at your call, Sir,
And ev'ry ill, ſo great his ſkill, he's ſure to kill them all, Sir:
At leaſt, 'tis what he'll promiſe; and, to prove his word no feather, Sir,
He'll ſometimes kill the malady and patient both together, Sir.
While ſtill we follow, as they run ſo merrily around, Sir;
And may no honeſt feeling heart be ever left a ground, Sir!

The French—why, they're all Whirligigs, in conſtant *revolution*,
Whoſe orators dare threaten our good Engliſh Conſtitution:
Poor fellows, let them chatter, we're not yet come to that paſs, Sir,
To let a Frenchman kill us with the jaw-bone of an aſs, Sir:
But George we'll follow loyally; aye, all the world around, Sir;
And may no honeſt, loyal heart, be ever left a-ground, Sir!

ELLEN; OR, THE FAIR INSANE.

BY MR C. J. PITT.

GENTLE ſtranger! haſt thou, pray,
Seen my Bertram in thy way?
Paſt the hour he mark'd to meet——
Seldom Love has tardy feet.

Would, O would the youth were here!
Yet 'twill wrong his faith, to fear;
O, he's true; vain fears, be gone!
Bertram will be here anon.

Then we'll trip to yonder grove—
There he told me firſt his love;
And, when there, with kiſſes ſweet,
He'll the charming tale repeat!

Fifty ways his ſoftneſs ſhew;
Braid my locks, and bind my brow:
Call me flow'rs, or blythely play
Many a pretty roundelay.

See this chaplet! this he wove——
Ah! how long delays my love!
Know'ſt thou, ſtranger, where he ſtrays?
Can'ſt thou tell me why he ſtays?

He comes not——ah! I wiſh in vain—
Stranger, he'll not come again!
Dead, and gone; my Bertram's laid,
Where Ellen, too, muſt reſt her head!

Red, laſt night, the moon apear'd;
Twice the nightbird's ſcream I heard:
Thro' the grove, the nightingale
Told a ſad, ſad, piteous tale!

Yes—I ſaw my true love there!
With no flow'rs he deck'd my hair—
Wherefore could his fondneſs fail?—
Told me not one tender tale.

He ne'er gave me kiſſes ſweet,
Nor e'en found kind word to greet!
But he wiſtful look'd, and wan;
Beckon'd me, and quick was gone!

Mark! the wreath he made is dead,
Every flow'ret hangs it's head:
But, tho' dead, to me 'tis dear——
Stranger, tell me, why that tear?

Is thy true love loſt, like mine?
Come, I'll mingle tears with thine—
Ah! no—with grief, this long, long day,
Stranger, I've wept them all away!

Have my ſorrows giv'n thee pain?—
Soon 'twill be well again!
Spring re-blooms, tho' winter blight;
Day ſucceeds the longeſt night.

Pitieſt thou my hapleſs lot?——
Pity now availeth not!
Envy's arts poſſeſs'd the youth,
Ellen had betray'd his truth.

Oh, I ſaw the deadly cup;
Why ſhould Bertram drink all up!
None to leave me, was unkind—
Yet, I would not ſtay behind.

If thou chance my knell to hear,
Stranger, kindly place my bier,
Where my love——I faint—I'm ſpent—
Oh!—my heart!—indeed, 'tis rent!

—Hiſt!—heard'ſt thou my love cry, Come?
Yes! 'tis he, he calls me home;
Haſte! he ſays—I come, ſhe cried;
Then, wildly gazing, Ellen died.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MOTION FOR A PEACE.

Jan. 27. The order being read for ſummoning the Peers this day,

The *Duke of Bedford* roſe to make his promiſed motion. He began by obſerving, that though the very words of his motion had been laid upon the table for ſeveral days, yet, as probably many of their Lordſhips had not read them, he would, before he proceeded any further. He accordingly read the motion, which was exactly the ſame as that moved in the Houſe of Commons, *ſee page* 105. In framing this motion, he had been particularly careful, that if poſſible it ſhould contain nothing to which any of their Lordſhips could diſſent. It did not go to force his Majeſty to a treaty of peace; it only ſtated and declared, that this country was ready to negociate whenever a peace, could be obtained conſiſtent with the ſafety, the honour, and the proſperity of the country. Perhaps it might be objected againſt it, that it was degrading to this country to ſue for a peace. But ſuch was not its object; it only went to declare, that the preſent government of France was one with which we could treat. The circumſtances of the times called upon us to ſend forth ſome public declaration, by which this country might know what we were fighting for, and that France might know alſo againſt what ſhe had to contend. The French in their declaration had ſo acted, and it called upon us to make ſome return. An objection which had been made againſt a peace, was, that it would be inſecure and dangerous, and What ſort of a peace could we make with them? He, in his turn, would aſk, What was a permanent peace? None ſuch had ever yet been obtained under their old government; our treaties were broken, and the probability was full as much in favour of them as any other form. In his opinion, the republican form of government, was the moſt likely to maintain a permanent peace; becauſe the queſtion of war and peace there reſided in the Aſſembly of the people, and it could not be broken without a diſcuſſion; while, on the contrary, in all monarchies, it depended upon the will of the Monarch alone. As to the terms of it, let them be ſuch terms as a good and powerful people need not ſtoop to accept. That was the mode to make it permanent, and the hiſtory of the world confirmed his aſſertion. The arguments uſed for the continuation of the war had all proved fallacious; we were told that a majority of the people of France would join us in the attempt of re-eſtabliſhing a government of a monarchical form; yet in this we were miſerably deceived. We were told that Robeſpierre's fall would produce a happy change; Robeſpierre had fallen, the Jacobins were deſtroyed, and yet the people were attached to their Republic; they fought enthuſiaſtically in its defence, and were victorious. Some noble Lords now ſtated that they had great reliance upon the ruined ſtate of the French finances; they had predicted as much before, and were deceived. There could not exiſt any medium of calculation, by which, in this caſe, their reſources could be aſcertained. They were ſupporting the exiſtence of their government, and while that was their principle, every piece of coin in the kingdom would find its way into the ſervice of the ſtate. The conſequences of his motion, he conceived, would be to unite all the country; and if peace could not be obtained, to make them, he would ſay, *riſe in a maſs*, to defend us from the power and encroachment of our enemies. He ſhould therefore move, "That it was the opinion of that Houſe, that any form of government at preſent exiſting in France, did not preclude negociation for peace."

As this debate completely coincides with the motion of Mr Grey on peace or war, in the Houſe of Commons, we ſhall only give a ſhort abſtract of the ſpeeches.

Lord Grenville, in a ſpeech replete with very ſound argument, replied to his Grace of Bedford. He differed, he ſaid, from the Noble Duke's ſtatement of facts, as it was evidently in the recollection of every noble Lord, and ſubſtantiated by the addreſs their Lordſhips had voted to the Throne, in anſwer to his Majeſty's ſpeech, that the object of the preſent war was not a ſtruggle to re-introduce monarchy into France, but to repel the daring attempts which the French revolutioniſts had made againſt the Conſtitution of this country, and to obtain an honourable and a permanent peace with a government on which ſome reliance could be placed. The noble Duke had ſaid, that peace

was a moſt deſireable object. Good God! ſaid the noble Baron, is there a Peer in the Houſe who can differ with his Grace on that ſubject. Peace is a deſirable object; but, in coming to that point, we muſt not loſe ſight of the dignity of our government, or the real welfare of our country. As to the ſpirit of the noble Duke's motion, it moſt aſſuredly merited ſupport; but its letter did not, in his Lordſhip's idea, correſpond with that ſpirit; and therefore he ſhould make an amendment. He then read his amendment, the purport of which was, to "Reſolve, under the preſent circumſtances, that it was expedient to ſupport his Majeſty in the exiſting juſt and neceſſary war againſt France, that ſupport being the only means of obtaining an honourable and permanent peace, under any government which may exiſt in that country." This, he ſaid, was the ſubſtance of a reſolution paſſed in the other Houſe; and he truſted that the Lords and Commons, on this occaſion, would be, collectively, of the ſame opinion. In reſpect to a negociation for peace, he inſiſted, that at this moment ſuch a matter would bring indelible diſgrace, perhaps certain ruin, on this country, if the terms were offered by us. We ſhould never recover from ſuch an humiliation; but if an honourable peace could be obtained, that object ſhould meet his moſt hearty ſupport. We were to recollect, that, in this war, France was the aggreſſor, as her decrees plainly demonſtrated. Her aim was to deſtroy the conſtitution of this country; and that there were ſome individeals in Great Britain, who favoured that deſign, was now too notorious to be denied.

The *Biſhop of London* ſaid, that, from the retiredneſs of his life, and the avocations of his duty, he had ſeldom troubled their Lordſhips attention; but the importance of the occaſion, he ſaid, had called upon him. It was not only his concern for the paſt, but his fear for the future, that led him now to give his ſentiments on this occaſion. He did not mean to take up their Lordſhips' time, by entering into any diſcuſſion on the juſtneſs or neceſſity of the war. The war had been termed a juſt and neceſſary one; he would firſt obſerve, that this expreſſion contained two diſtinct propoſitions. It was one thing, whether the war was juſt; another, whether it was neceſſary; and though the Chriſtian religion did not forbid war, yet when this ſhall prevail in its full force, wars ſhall be no more. Every expedient ſhould be tried before war was made; peace ſhould be aſked and refuſed, and then tried again. But this, like every other ſubject, was that on which men would decide by their moral and religious views. After the firſt campaign, Great Britain had a glorious opportunity of determining the war, and the fate of Europe. Then it could have ſaid, thus far ſhall your limits extend; not one acre of territory more ſhall you poſſeſs. Give up your ſyſtem of fraternization; of diſtracting the peace of Europe. Poſſeſs thoſe rights which are your own. France ſhall be at liberty to exerciſe that ſacred right of forming a government for herſelf, upon her own principles; but ſhall not impoſe a government upon other nations, nor diſturb their tranquillity. His Lordſhip ſaid, that, with reſpect to the cauſe of the war, he firſt conceived it to originate in a league formed by a ſet of Princes to diſmember Europe. In this league, on his conſcience, he did not believe that his Majeſty had any participation; neither would he believe that the King would give to ſuch a league his approbation. The war was begun by Germans, and then purſued by us, for the purpoſe of checking democratic principles. But war, he did believe, was no impediment to principles, neither was ſuch ſucceſs ſufficient to put down opinions. The mind of man will yield to nothing but mild and lenient reaſonings. He did not believe that the beloved Sovereign, amidſt the general alarm and diſmay of other princes, had ever felt diſturbance for his royal perſon. His mind could ſoon be tranquillized by being told that he was part of that conſtitution we all held ſo dear. Who would give up our trials by jury, our ſeſſions and aſſizes, for a Revolutionary Tribunal? Or who ſo infatuated could be found, as to exchange the amiable family of Brunſwick, for a ſanguinary and upſtart incendiary like Robeſpiere. His Lordſhip then took a view of the republican governments: That, in France, he declared to be a tremendous object of terror and diſmay. The Athenian, which was held up as a model of the beſt kind, was a moſt ſharp and cruel ſyſtem of dominion, and thoſe modern machines in America were not of ſufficient duration to prove their efficacy and utility. Negociation was now become matter of the moſt ſerious attention for their Lordſhips; on the diſpatch much depended, by delay much

much may be loſt, and the throne of England may be ſhaken. He did not ſay that we ſhould open a treaty beneath the dignity of that which was becoming; No, he would make vigorous preparations by ſea and land; we would hold out peace or war. Peace we ſhould prefer from humanity; but if war was fought, we would diſcover the greateſt of our reſources. We would tell the French, that they build upon our diviſions, but we would all continue to ſupport the throne, the ariſtocracy, and the people. The throne from the ariſtocracy, and the ariſtocracy from the people, and the people from the machinations of their own demagogues, and from the bloody ſcenes of foreign fraternization. The atrocities committed in France were diſgraceful to human nature; but even theſe ſhould not prevent our negociating with them a peace. We were not their avengers. Thoſe bloody tyrants would not eſcape the tremendous juſtice of God; he would vindicate his holy religion, which they had diſhonoured, and almoſt deſtroyed. From motives ſuch as theſe, his Lordſhip ſaid that the motion of the noble Duke had met his approbation.

The *Biſhop* of *Durham* ſpoke in favour of the amendment: as did the *Lords Spencer*, *Carliſle*, *Hardwicke*, *Mulgrave*. The original motion was ſupported by the *Dukes* of *Norfolk*, *Leeds*; the *Marquiſſes*, *Lanſdown*, *Abercorn*: *Lords Lauderdale* and *Guilford*. The Houſe dividing, there were

For the amendment, 88—Proxies 25, 113
Againſt it, 15—Proxies 2, 17

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HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

Feb. 3. The order of the day for the third reading of the bill, being read,

The *Earl* of *Lauderdale* roſe to move the amendment he propoſed yeſterday, ſaying, he meant not to ſay any thing more upon the ſubject than he had done, as he underſtood that his amendment would meet with the concurrence of miniſters; the danger of the clauſe which he meant to amend, paſſing as it now ſtood, was this: that, at a future time, ſhould a ſimilar ſuſpenſion be thought neceſſary at the beginning of a Parliament, a ſimilar clauſe might be introduced, which would veſt in the crown the power given by this bill for the term of ſeven years, during which the Parliament might be kept ſitting; he therefore moved, that the words "firſt day of July next" be inſerted inſtead of the "laſt day of the preſent Seſſion of Parliament."

Lord *Grenville* ſaid, he ſhould not object to the amendment, although he did not agree to the danger which the noble Earl apprehended, from the clauſe as it now ſtood; becauſe, if Parliament were kept ſitting for the purpoſe of keeping the bill in force, ſo Parliament might, if they thought the power it gave, abuſed, paſs an act to repeal it.

The *Earl* of *Lauderdale* replied, that this could not be effected, ſo long as the King's prerogative to negative a bill exiſted.

The amendment was then put and carried.

Lord Grenville now moved, that this bill do paſs, and entered into the cauſes which produced this bill laſt year; this provoked a debate, or rather an irregular converſation on the ſubject of the late trials for high treaſon, which having been ſo often diſcuſſed and reported, we ſhall not repeat at length, but only deſcribe the leading points of it. Lord Grenville's chief ſupport to the further extenſion of this bill, aroſe from this, that the evidence on the late trials, confirmed and ſtrengthened, in his opinion, the report of the committees of both Houſes of Parliament, that a dangerous conſpiracy exiſted in this country, to overturn the laws and government of it, and to introduce, in their ſtead, all the anarchy, impiety, and crimes of every deſcription which had been exerciſed in France. His Lordſhip ſaid, he felt a great reſpect to the verdict of juries, but contended, that Parliament ſhould not act in the ſame manner as juries, who required poſitive judicial proof of the charge, but ſhould act upon the probable exiſtence of the evil, and by their meaſure endeavour to prevent its exploſion.

Lord Lauderdale reprobated the expediency of the bill, having dwelt a long time on the verdicts of the juries, contended, that thoſe verdicts did away all the pretended exiſtence of treaſon, and left no other accuſation againſt the ſocieties, but that of attempting to procure a Reform in Parliament, upon legal and conſtitutional grounds; a meaſure in which ſome of the preſent members of adminiſtration had been very active in the year 1780.

The *Duke* of *Portland* ſaid, that he never had ſupported a Reform in Parliament ſimilar to that propoſed by the Societies in 1793 and 1794; he had acceded to re-

form in some particular instances, such as that produced by the late Marquis of Buckingham, but never to the extent that had been attributed to him; he rose merely to contradict the insinuation dropped by a noble Earl (Lauderdale), and which had been so industriously circulated in public.

The *Earl* of *Lauderdale* now read some proceedings of the Westminister Committee, and the meetings of the counties of York and Buckingham, at which the Duke of Portland attended, to prove that his Grace took a part in the measures adopted in those meetings.

Earl Spencer said, from the very resolutions read by the noble Earl, it appeared that the noble Duke only associated for the security of the then constituted authorities.

The bill, when put to a vote, passed without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

Jan. 15. The *Attorney General* rose, in consequence of the notice which he gave a few days ago, to move for leave to bring in a bill for renewing an act passed in the last sessions of parliament for the partial suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. On the night when the motion was made for the revival of the Habeas Corpus Act, he had not an opportunity of explaining, as fully as he wished, the grounds which induced him to think that it would be extremely impolitic, at this moment, to deprive the executive government of the power vested in their hands. After the decision of the House that night, he was led to think that gentlemen would not make any opposition to his bringing in the bill. If, when the bill was brought in, gentlemen should think proper to oppose it, he should then enter fully into the subject; and should, he hoped, shew, to the complete satisfaction of the House, the policy, and even the expediency of continuing this power in the hands of the executive government.

Mr Sheridan said, there was one point in which he entirely agreed with the hon. and learned gentlemen, viz. the impropriety of arguing a point of such magnitude in so very thin a House, there being scarcely sufficient to constitute a House. He certainly did not expect, that, upon a point in which the liberties of the people of England were so materially involved, the attendance should be so very small. It could not be expected that leave should be given, as a matter of course, to bring in a bill which must render the liberty of every man insecure. He was determined to give every opposition in his power to this bill; he would not even consent to its being brought into the House

Mr Lambton expressed himself much astonished, that, after what had passed, government should think of bringing forward such a bill, without laying fresh grounds before the House.

The *Solicitor General* contended, that the facts laid before the House originally, when the suspension bill was passed, had not been altered; and therefore the same circumstances that justified the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act then, would justify it now.

The House dividing, Ayes 31
Noes 13

Leave was then given to bring in the bill, and the House adjourned.

20. A petition was presented from the merchants, traders, ship-owners, and inhabitants of Kingston upon Hull, and its vicinity, praying that such means may be taken on the part of government, as may best conduce to the restoration of a peace. —To lie on the table.

DUTCH PROPERTY.

Mr Pitt moved for leave to bring in a bill, to carry into effect the order of council respecting Dutch property, to be imported and warehoused in this country free of duty. The Speaker suggested, that this should be done in a committee; into which the House resolved itself, and the necessary resolutions being passed, leave was granted to bring in the bill.

SCARCITY OF CORN.

Mr Pitt moved also for leave to bring in a bill prohibiting the export of corn from Scotland, admitting the import free of duty.

Mr Huskisson suggested, that the measure may be strengthened by suspending the distilleries for a certain time.

A member suggested, that much wheat was made into hair-powder, a use which should certainly be discontinued in the present emergency.

Mr Pitt said, that, with respect to the suspension of the distilleries, the inconvenience would be more than equal to the benefit, as, in general, they used barley in preference to wheat. A measure was in contemplation respecting starch, which would tend at least to accomplish what had

had been ſuggeſted on the ſubject of hair-powder.

Leave was granted to bring in the bill.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Colonel Maitland moved, That an addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying, 'that he may be graciouſly pleaſed to order a liſt of the field officers in the Britiſh army, with the dates of their ſeveral promotions, and the time which they had ſerved, not including thoſe who had obtained brevet rank only.' This addreſs, Colonel Maitland ſaid, he did not bring forward with a view to condemn thoſe promotions where ſeniority had not been ſtrictly obſerved. But what he had to complain of was, that the offers of men of fortune, and of local influence, to raiſe regiments had been refuſed, whilſt others were accepted from men who were deſtitute of every neceſſary qualification.

Mr Wyndham made no particular objection to the motion.

The motion for the addreſs was then put and carried without further obſervation.

ARMY ESTIMATES

The Houſe reſolving itſelf into a committee of ſupply,

Mr Wyndham roſe to ſtate the eſtimates of the army for the year enſuing. He did not ſuppoſe it neceſſary to enter into a minute detail of the amount of all the ordinary expences, as they were nearly the ſame as in former years; but imagined that the points on which more particular information would be required, would be the difference in number of men, and expence attending the levying of them, that diſcriminated the preſent eſtimates from thoſe of other years, particularly the laſt. After enumerating the charges for levy-money, ſupernumerary officers, clothing the militia, guards, garriſons, &c. he moved that 222,656 men, including ſencibles, &c. be voted for the ſervice of the enſuing campaign, the expences of which amounted to 6,652,745l. The increaſe of the land forces beyond the laſt year would riſe to the number of 73,029, the increaſed expence attending which amounted to the ſum of 2,175,489l. Were there any gentleman who wiſhed to go into an inveſtigation of any other particulars, Mr Secretary at War aſſured them he would cheerfully meet the diſcuſſion.

General Tarleton, in a very long and elaborate ſpeech, deſcanted on the miſconduct and misfortunes that marked and diſgraced the laſt campaign. He took a wide retroſpect of the diſaſtrous war into which miniſters had plunged the country, and inſtanced their inattention to their engagements in their conduct towards Sir Charles Grey, to whom they had promiſed 10,000, but, in reality, furniſhed him with but half that number. In any obſervation that fell from him, the General hoped he would not be conceived to intend any diſreſpectful reflections on the officers who have been employed, for whom he entertained and profeſſed the higheſt regard; and he here took an occaſion to pay very handſome compliments to the courage and conduct of the Duke of York. He took a curſory view of the other prominent features of the campaign, and, from the whole, could not think himſelf warranted to expect any better ſucceſs from our future efforts, than from thoſe we had already ſo ineffectually exerted, though we were going to purchaſe a new ally at the gigantic price of ſix millions, even the intereſt of which we had no means to compel the payment of; ill, he feared, ſhould we be requitted, either by the vigour of Auſtria, or the good faith of the King of Pruſſia. The ſcene that was open to us he regarded as too tragical to be ſurveyed by any Engliſhman without ſhame, ſorrow, and indignation; nor was there any change to be expected in the ruling power of France that would not turn to our diſadvantage.

Mr Huſſey, in a very feeling and forcible ſpeech, lamented the dangers and difficulties to which we were expoſed—it was his opinion, that if we were reduced to our *laſt ſtake* (which God forbid) we ſhould employ that *laſt ſtake* in the ſureſt and moſt rational manner.—This he did not conceive to be done by the immenſe additions that our land forces received, to the diſadvantage, he feared, of our naval ſtrength, which we ſhould uſe every poſſible exertion to increaſe. Mr Huſſey thought it could not be done too ſoon, and before the enormous ſums for the army eſtimates ſhould be voted. He would therefore move, 'That the chairman report progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit again, that the ſtate of the navy might be conſidered, before the army eſtimates were finally determined.'

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to what fell from Mr Huſſey, and could not acquieſce with him in ſuppoſing that we were reduced to any thing like our laſt ſtake. He took a view of our different operations both in and out of Europe, and contended, that, in point of reſources, of commerce, and revenue, the great

ſinews

ſinews of war, this country ſcarce ever ſtood in a more flouriſhing condition. There was no man more eagerly diſpoſed than he was to put our navy on the moſt reſpectable and firm footing, but that did not exclude our attention to the augmentation of our army. There was a tendency, he owned, in the preſent preſſure of accumulated calamities, to bring the country to its laſt ſtake; but it would accelerate its fall not to have recourſe to every manly and vigorous exertion to make the beſt poſſible ſtand againſt the common enemy of Europe, which he ſtill confided would prove ſucceſsful from the truſt he repoſed in the wiſdom of the Houſe, and the ſpirit of the nation at large. The preſent war he compared with many others recorded in our hiſtory, and inſiſted, that in none had more brilliant examples been given of valour, fortitude, ſkill, and perſeverance.

Mr Fox, in a tone of indignant animation, entered into an examination of the conduct of miniſters, on which he heaped every epithet of blame—to their want of wiſdom and ability he was juſtified in attributing the long liſt of calamities that preſſed upon us in the courſe of this diſaſtrous war. He oppoſed the glorious reign of Queen Anne to any that for ſplendour of exploits could be adduced by the hon. gentlemen. He was aſtoniſhed to hear him boaſt that confidence was placed in him, when every meaſure he adopted, and every expedition he attempted to plan, proved unwiſe and abortive. Mr Fox deplored the miſerable fate of our gallant troops, that were ſent to the continent like ſo many victims that could meet with nothing but butchery and death. Such repeated failures of every kind could proceed from nothing but the utmoſt inability, or the moſt befotted ignorance. Our army was left in the moſt deſperate ſituation, to protect Holland, even after terms of peace had been offered by that country to the French republic, which every power of Europe, and even our own allies, have virtually acknowledged.

Mr Pitt made an able and eloquent reply to the many charges brought againſt him by Mr Fox. He ſaid, the Houſe muſt have obſerved, in the ſpeech now delivered, a groſs and manifeſt perverſion of his meaning, which was extremely unworthy the right hon. gentleman who employed it. In the *firſt* place, he by no means called for any particular confidence to be placed in the members of the adminiſtration; though he was conſcious of no reaſon why any confidence which they had hitherto poſſeſſed ſhould now be diminiſhed. If Mr Fox could convince the Houſe and the country, that his Majeſty's miniſters were ignorant, ſtupid, beſotted, and incapable of conducting the affairs of the country, his moſt proper mode would be an addreſs to the Throne to remove them, which addreſs, under ſuch circumſtances, would no doubt be heard and attended to. Another inſtance of miſrepreſentation was, that he had treated with levity the diſaſters of the campaign. But it was in the recollection of every one, that he had acknowledged, as well as lamented, thoſe calamities; though he could not but remark the tone of exultation in which Mr Fox ſeemed ſo happy to recount them. In the midſt of all that diſgrace in which Mr Fox attempted to involve the military operations of this country, he would ever contend, that its hiſtory could not preſent a period more honourable to its arms. That ſome of the forces of our allies had not acted to the extent, or in the manner that we had reaſon to expect, he never attempted to conceal. As to one in particular (Holland), it may appear ungenerous, at the preſent moment, to ſay any thing in the way of reproaches; but there was no denying that it was a ſacrifice to its own inertneſs, and it became the victim of vague expectations of the tender mercies of an enemy which Mr Fox delighted to extol, and would perſuade this country to rely upon.

Mr Fox replied at ſome length, afterwards Mr Huſſey's amendment was negatived, and the original queſtion, as well as the other reſolutions, carried without a diviſion.

CARLISLE PETITION.

22. *Mr Curwen* preſented a petition from the freemen of the town of Carliſle, humbly praying, that the hon. Houſe would, in its wiſdom, take every poſſible ſtep to put a ſpeedy termination to the ruinous and diſaſtrous war in which we are engaged, the avowed purpoſes of which could never be accompliſhed.

Lord Morpeth roſe, and produced a proteſt againſt the proceedings of the meeting at Carliſle, which he ſaid, was ſigned by no leſs than 1200 or 1300 names, and many of them men of the firſt property and higheſt reſpectability in that part of the country. As to the proteſt he held in his hand, he could venture to aſſure the Houſe, that no improper influence

was

was exerted to procure it, as frequently was done, but that it expreſſed the genuine ſentiments of independent and enlightened men, who wiſhed for a peace as ſincerely as others, but did not think a peace, ſuch as this country could in honour accept, attainable at this inſtant.

Mr Curwen made a ſpirited reply to Lord Morpeth, contending for the reſpectability of the names which ſigned the petition, and the open candid manner in which it was brought forward. After ſome converſation on the ſubject, in which Meſſrs Wallace, Fox, Pitt, and Sheridan, took a part; the petition was ordered to lie on the table; the latter obſerved, that he had reaſon to imagine, that there was a wiſh in the Houſe to diſcourage and diſcountenance petitions. He had heard that night language made uſe of that was new and ſtrange, 'That the general ſenſe of the people was ill collected by public meetings; that it was improper for conſtituents to inſtruct their repreſentatives; and that it is diſreſpectful to Government to make application to Parliament.'

The queſtion, that the petition do lie upon the table, was then put and carried.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The report on the army eſtimates being brought up and ordered to be read a ſecond time,

Mr Fox roſe to expreſs his deſire of being informed, if we were ſtill to perſiſt in that mode of recruiting the army, which he contended muſt prove injurious to the manning our navy—If ever, he ſaid, the military eſtabliſhment of this country was to be ſacrificed to the naval department, it was in the preſent awful and alarming criſis, and he would again repeat it to be his ſerious wiſh, that ſhips of war ſhould be immediately conſtructed in every port and creek of the kingdom, capable of admitting them.

Mr Pitt inſiſted, that in no war was there more attention paid to our naval force than during the preſent, and that never, at any other period, had it received greater acceſſions of ſtrength. He alſo contended, and he would ever perſiſt in it, that ſound policy required that our military force ſhould be kept on the beſt poſſible footing, at the ſame time that we increaſed our naval power; that both ſhould always act in concert, and go hand in hand; and that to their mutual exertions we were indebted for the moſt ſignal ſucceſſes that ever crowned our arms. Mr Pitt alſo intimated, that he would, at ſome future time, ſhew he was as zealous, and as determined as any man, to give to our naval force every poſſible addition it might require, and which the means of the country were abundantly able to afford.

Mr Sheridan rejoiced at the perfect agreement of both ſides of the Houſe, with reſpect to the neceſſity of giving every poſſible addition of ſtrength to our navy, to which only we could look for defence and ſecurity. Mr Sheridan adverted alſo to the ſhameful ſtate in which the tranſports deſtined for the Weſt Indies were permitted to linger; it proceeded from nothing but a ſcandalous, cruel, and criminal neglect.

Mr Dundas vindicated the character of miniſters from the imputation of neglect, ſo frequently thrown out againſt them. He alſo juſtified the mode adopted for recruiting the army, as the only one that could prove effectual. The only manner in which the old ſtanding regiments could be filled up, was by drafting men for them from the new-raiſed companies. Much ſtreſs had been laid by gentlemen on the miſmanagement of miniſters, with reſpect to tranſporting the troops, and particularly ſending reinforcements to the Weſt Indies. He inſiſted, that not an hour's unneceſſary delay had taken place; the detention was owing to unfavourable winds, or other untoward and irreſiſtable circumſtances. Our colonies in that quarter were not only amply protected, but our conqueſts followed up, and ſecured to as full an extent as circumſtances would poſſibly admit.

General Tarleton was particularly ſevere on the long confinement of the troops on board the tranſports; the ill effects of this he inſtanced in a part of Sir William Howe's conduct in America, who, when he diſembarked his troops near the head of the Cheſapeak, after a ſimilar confinement on board tranſports, a great number of the men were diſabled from doing duty.

In reply to the charge of miſconduct of miniſters, in regard to the detention of the troops deſtined for the weſt Indies, on account of the enemy's fleet in the Channel. Mr Pit obſerved, that the circumſtances of a French fleet riding in the Channel for a ſhort time, at one particular period, could not fairly be attributed to the fault of miniſters. It was notorious that our fleet was riding triumphant, unoppoſed for ſeveral months, off the very harbour of Breſt; that during that period it had atchieved one of the moſt brilliant,

and

and (at the time) decisive victories ever known in the naval history of the country, and that while it necessarily was constrained to get into port in order to refit, the French fleet took opportunity to make its appearance. Such a circumstance, he was certain, could never be seriously intended by gentlemen as a charge against ministers.

The several resolutions were then read, and agreed to by the House.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

23. *Mr Lambton*, on it being moved, 'that the bill for suspending anew the Habeas Corpus Act be read a second time,' rose to oppose it, and began by observing, that his Majesty's proclamation of May 1792, had, in his opinion, an object and meaning far different from that which was offered on the first bequest of it, viz. the works of Mr Paine, and other republican writers, that were then in wide circulation: his suspicions and alarms were increased at the calling out of the militia, and the sudden and unprecedented manner in which Parliament was summoned to meet. His suspicions were confirmed, when a motion made by an hon. friend of his, (Mr Sheridan,) for enquiring into the grounds of the supposed plots, was opposed by the minister, and consequently negatived, because such an enquiry by no means suited the purposes the minister had in view.—No more mention was made of plots and conspiracies for sixteen months, after which the minister stepped forward himself, and moved for a committee of enquiry. On that occasion the conduct of Parliament was extraordinary. We had read of a *long* Parliament, a *rump* Parliament, and posterity perhaps would read of a *confiding* Parliament, which they would not hold in a more respectful light, for having sanctioned the mere assertions of the minister, by agreeing to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act on no better grounds than such assertions. He for one voted against all these measures, and he would vote in the same manner at present. To this extraordinary power given to ministers, every man was subject, from John O'Groat's House to the Land's End, and would therefore be at the perfect disposal of the minister's caprice. Mr Lambton took occasion to vindicate the conduct of the Society of the Friends of the People, and the characters of the gentlemen who composed it, on both of which, he said, suspicions and aspersions were endeavoured to be thrown, but to no effect: for though they at present suspended their efforts and activity for procuring the object of the society, namely, a reform in Parliament, yet whenever peace and security were restored, (if ever indeed it pleased God to restore them,) whenever times of a calm, reflecting aspect should return, they would again strain every nerve to prosecute and accomplish their project of reform; by which alone the blessings, nay the very existence, of our constitution, could be permanently secured. They would claim their rights in a tone that would be no longer silenced and disregarded, but which would have the power to stimulate the active, to rouse the supine, to unmask the corrupt, and intimidate the most profligate and audacious. He next observed, that the measure now to be adopted could not be grounded on any want of power in the hands of government. He must therefore regard the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, not only as unnecessary, but as a shameful aspersion and foul calumny on the national character, which was never more than at the present time distinguished for an enlightened zeal, and loyal attachment to the Constitution and the King. He should therefore give the motion his decided negative.

Mr Attorney General now rose to support his motion, and controvert the observations and arguments adduced by the last speaker. He felt deeply penetrated, both with the seriousness and necessity of the measure he proposed, and with the sense of the various duties which pressed him to propose it. He expatiated on the high advantages of trial by Juries, and professed the most zealous regard for their rights, and the most profound veneration for their verdict.—Trial by Jury he held to be the most vital portion of the constitution, in which its spirit breathed, moved, lived, and had its being—but it was, he observed, but a portion of the constitution, and that the other parts should be held equally sacred and dear. The legislative branch was entitled to every mark of veneration, and the reports of both Houses of Parliament had sanctioned the necessity and propriety of instituting the late trials, the issue of which, he contended, by no means went to prove that no plots or conspiracies had existed, though it rendered it impossible to bring again to trial, for the same offence, the persons acquitted and discharged. The learned gentleman then proceeded to advance a variety of proof, that there still existed a necessity for adopting and persevering in the

the meaſure now before the Houſe. They principally turned on the nature and the object of the Convention, which it was evidently the intention of the different ſocieties to call together.

Mr Jekyll made an animated reply. He particularly faſtened on the expreſſion dropped by an hon. gentleman, (Mr Wyndham,) the ſcandalous impropriety of which could be little amended, by ſaying they involved a ſoleciſm. He contended, that the exiſtence of plots and conſpiracies was completely negatived by the iſſue of the late trials: and, if there were found perſons in this country, who felt ſore at the abuſes and gigantic corruption that prevailed, and who were thereby driven to intemperance of language, and raſhneſs of conduct, the ordinary courſe of juſtice was abundantly ſufficient to reſtrain and puniſh them, without having recourſe to a meaſure, which nothing but the moſt imminent dangers could call for, or juſtify. He felt, therefore, bound to give it every oppoſition in his power.

Mr Hardinge ſaid, that what had fallen from the other ſide of the Houſe, was either not relevant to the queſtion before them, or elſe refuted itſelf. The ſingle queſtion at iſſue was, Whether, upon a balance of two oppoſite evils, they were to chuſe the leaſt? They were to examine whether ſufficient peril to the country did not exiſt, to juſtify the temporary ſuſpenſion of one of the beſt ſafeguards of liberty. That ſuch peril exiſted had been taken on truſt the laſt time the Parliament voted the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus; but now it had been completely proved by the verdict of the Jury. It was in conſequence of the verdicts of the Juries on the late trials, that he was induced to vote for the ſuſpenſion again. He begged not to be underſtood to deſpiſe Juries. No man thought higher of them than he did; but their verdict had not negatived the concluſion in his mind, that there was treaſon on the face of the papers which had been laid before the Houſe. A maſs of treaſon appeared to him to exiſt, though it was not poſſible to bring it home to the individuals. He ſhould not fear, if it had been Common Treaſon, *if it had been Engliſh Treaſon, but it was* FRENCH TREASON; at leaſt proceeding on French principles.

Mr Erſkine ſaid, it was admitted on all ſides, that no paſt conſpiracy, but one, which was at this moment exiſting, ought to induce the Houſe to give their vote for the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus. They muſt be convinced, that a conſiderable jealouſy would exiſt in the minds of the people, if they ſhould again ſuſpend that act, without ſtrong and urgent neceſſity. He warned miniſters to take care, leſt the ſpirit of indignation ſhould be rouzed in the people of England, who, irritated by the conduct of Adminiſtration, might not only hurl them from their places, but involve all in ruin.

Mr Fox entered at large, and with his uſual eloquence, on the attempted revival of this arbitrary meaſure, which he felt himſelf pledged to meet with the ſtrongeſt diſapprobation in every ſtage.

Mr Pitt replied. He went over all the ſtate trials, and ſtill inſiſted on the neceſſity of the farther ſuſpenſion of the act. It was a meaſure, he ſaid, which was juſtified by the beſt precedent in the beſt of times.

On a diviſion, the numbers appeared—for the ſecond reading,

Ayes	239
Noes	53
Majority	——186.

26. *Mr Alderman Anderſon* preſented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Liverymen, &c. of the city of London, praying that every effort and means ſhould be employed to put a ſpeedy termination to the calamitous conteſt in which we at preſent are unhappily engaged.

Ordered to lie on the table.

PEACE OR WAR.

Mr Grey roſe in conſequence of a notice he had ſome time ago given, to call the attention of the houſe to a queſtion, than which none more ſerious and important had ever as yet occupied its deliberative capacity. After two years of a war, marked with brilliant ſucceſſes and melancholy diſaſters, we had now no rational hope of attaining any of the objects for which it was begun—on the contrary, we were going to drain the kingdom of its treaſure and blood, in a fruitleſs and fatal conteſt, that already had coſt the lives of near 50,000 of our countrymen: Did it not therefore become the Houſe to pauſe and deliberate, deeply and calmly, before it again pronounced upon perſevering in a ſtruggle of an iſſue ſo hazardous and uncertain? Mr Grey ſaid, he had already brought his opinion before the Houſe, that he might collect and aſcertain the opinion of the honourable gentleman (Mr Pitt), concerning the policy of proſecuting the war. He conceived it to be that gentleman's opinion, that we were not likely to treat with ſafety with any government in

France, except with something like the old monarchical government, though he would not, perhaps, shrink from a negociation even with a republic, under certain circumstances; but as to the present ruling party, we could not lower ourselves to any treaty with it, unless reduced to it by *want of means, and absence of all hope*. This Mr Grey hoped was a fair statement of the opinion advanced. It is likewise my duty, (said Mr Grey,) to make my present proposition plain and intelligible, to shew that it does not intend to prescribe to his Majesty's ministers the mode or terms of the negociation, but simply that they would endeavour to put things into a negociable state, and that they should not regard the French Government as a bar or hindrance to such negociation. He reprobated the conduct by which, at the origin of the war, we had exasperated the French, by sending away one minister commissioned to treat with us, and refusing to admit another. Mr Grey again repeated, that the object of the war was unattainable, and censured the impolicy of one country's interfering with that of another. Mr Grey proceeded to enumerate the successes that at first attended our arms, and remarked, that all the distresses and defeats which the French at first experienced, never, in the least, disposed them to adopt our system. Mr Grey now passed over, in review, the rapid and numberless victories of the French, a train of successes unparalelled in history. He contended, that their resources were far from being exhausted, as appeared from the late reports of their committees; that, on the contrary, they must be incredibly increased, from the large additions of territory, and treasure, they have lately received; and, above all, by the possession of the bank of Amsterdam, which a great orator had identified with the bank of England, and pronounced their fate to be necessarily connected. Mr Grey adverted also to the exhausted means of our allies, and to the kind of forces they opposed to the French, who could not be animated with the same spirit that rendered their enemies invincible. He contended, that we had little to hope from the Emperor, or the Empire, which was already drained of men and money; that he had no means of recruiting his armies, no provisions to maintain them, and that the intended loan to be raised for him, would never revert to our advantage. Mr Grey threw the conduct of the King of Prussia into a striking point of view, capable of exciting indignation and contempt, and our own credulity and prodigality in lavishing away 1,200,000 l. without receiving any adequate support. Mr Grey defended the opinions of his friends in opposition, and added many new reasons for ministers putting matters into a negociable state. The French, he said, had already advanced a considerable step by the decree of the 19th November, which denied their intention of interfering with any government, and evinced their resolution not to let any power interfere in theirs. Peace is recommended by our allies in the diet of the Empire, where none opposed it but the Landgrave of Hesse, and the Elector of Hanover. All the rest confessed the necessity of obtaining something like an equitable and decent peace; and it is with the utmost propriety and necessity that we imitate their example. He then drew a very affecting picture of the miseries and calamities that must attend, in a wider extent than before, the further prosecution of the war, and quoted a beautiful and very applicable passage from Mr Burke; after which, he concluded with moving, 'That it is the opinion of the House, that the existence of the present government of France ought not to be considered as precluding a negociation for peace.'

Mr W. Smith seconded Mr Grey's motion, and ably supported his propositions, by a long drawn parallel between the present and the American war.

Mr Pitt desired that some extracts might be read from several declarations of his Majesty. These being read, he said, that before he went any further, he thought it necessary to put the House in possession of the nature of the amendment he intended to propose, to the resolution moved by the hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House, which, indeed, he would say, went to overturn the whole of it; for he should move, that it should all be left out after the first words, and that the following should be substituted in its stead: 'That this House would be glad to co-operate with his Majesty in obtaining a peace with any power, under *any form* of government, which was settled upon such principles as might give reason to expect that the powers contracting with it would have security in so doing.' Mr Pitt said, that, in this resolution, he had only confined himself to the language that had been uniformly used by his Majesty, and his ministers, from the beginning of the present contest; and he appealed to the candour

candour of the Houſe, if he had not, upon all occaſions, declared that he had no objection to treat with any particular government, becauſe it was called republican, or by any other; but only that it was not formed and conſtituted upon ſuch principles as to convey ſecurity to thoſe entering into negociations with it: this was, and ever had been, the baſis of his conduct, and he truſted it would always prove the ſame. It had never been in the contemplation of his Majeſty, or his miniſters, to dictate to the *French* people any certain poſitive form of government; or to ſay, you ſhall not call yourſelves a republic, or by any other name. [Here a cry of Hear! hear! hear!] It had, indeed, been the opinion of miniſters, that ſome kind of monarchical government would certainly be the moſt appropriate to the intereſts of this country, and had undoubtedly been mentioned; but he denied that miniſters had ever intended to dictate abſolutely to the French, as to the internal government they ſhould adopt for themſelves. All they looked to was ſecurity; and this muſt, in his mind, never be loſt ſight of. Through all the various changes which had taken place in France, he yet ſaw not any thing which conſtituted a ſhadow of government. He ſaw nothing but a rapid ſucceſſion of revolutions; and though one ſet of men were ſwept off the ſtage becauſe they were fœderaliſts, they were only ſucceeded by another, who ſubſtituted terror as the order of the day; and who, having run through the moſt ſavage, bloody, and ferocious career that ever diſgraced the blackeſt page of hiſtory in any country, had at length fallen victims to another ſet of men, who had acquired, for their exiſting title, that of moderatiſm. Revolutionary committees, revolutionary tribunals, and all thoſe meaſures which formed the bloody ſyſtem of terror and proſcription exerciſed by Robeſpierre, exiſted ſtill in the ſame force and rigour among the moderatiſts. It had been ſaid, that the party at preſent in power, and poſſeſſing the government of France, had declared they were deſirous of peace. True; but how had they declared it? They had ſaid they were inclinable to make peace with *ſome* of the powers in the alliance; but this was only for the purpoſe of exerting themſelves more vigorouſly againſt *others* of the confederacy: and againſt this country, in particular, they had talked in the warmeſt ſtrain of invective. It was extremely apparent, that their moderation was all intended for Holland, their vengeance and vindictiveneſs for Great Britain. The hon. gentleman oppoſite to him had ſtated, that it was in vain and idle to think of conquering the French; becauſe it was evident the whole of the people there were determinedly in love with republican government. Here he could not avoid obſerving, that he could prove the contrary of this, in a manner which went to overturn the gentleman's argument on two diſtinct heads. It had been ſaid by the hon. gentleman, that the reſources of the French amounted to the ſum of 600,000,000l. Sterling. Yes: and how had this been obtained? Why, by the moſt horrible and infamous ſcene of plunder and devaſtation that had ever been heard of. Within a year and a half paſt, they had, after driving away all the nobility and clergy, and ſeizing their lands and poſſeſſions of every kind, raiſed the immenſe ſum of 300,000,000 l. Sterling, by confiſcations of the land and property of individuals who were not emigrants, but who, ſuppoſing themſelves in the land of liberty, of more than human liberty, had yet not been able to bring themſelves to a perfect concordance with republican tenets. This was ſufficient to ſhow, that the people of France were not ſo united in their love of a republican government, as had been aſſerted. Mr Pitt then proceeded to take a view of the religion of the French people. They had abſolutely forbidden any toleration of religion; and had ſubſtituted in the place of religion, a wild and paganiſh ſyſtem of decadary feſtivals, which ſet all morality at defiance. He underſtood that they had lately refuſed toleration to the Chriſtian religion. He commented at large on every part of the arguments urged by the oppoſite ſide, and concluded a ſpeech of upwards of three hours with this ſentiment, 'That a war carried on under the preſſure of the greateſt difficulty, was infinitely preferable to a peace without ſecurity.'

Sir W. Young ſpoke in favour of Mr Pitt's amendment.

Mr Wilberforce argued at conſiderable length againſt the continuance of the ſyſtem of hoſtilities. With reſpect to the original queſtion brought before the Houſe, he conceived, that it perhaps might have been better if it had been couched in ſomewhat more general and abſtracted terms; at the ſame time, that thoſe in which the amendment was couched, were not ſufficiently explicit upon the ſubject of negociation.

ciation. In the firſt place, it was inſinuated, that there was no ſecurity in a peace with a Republic. If this were a good reaſon for continuing the war, it would be equally ſo for continuing it for ever. But the friends to the ſyſtem of hoſtilities aſk, Will you treat with the preſent government of France? They forget, who talk ſo; that we have but the choice of two evils, either to treat for peace, or by continuing the conteſt, make peace hereafter, under worſe circumſtances than we are at preſent placed in. The greateſt poſſible motive for promoting negociations for peace at preſent, would be found in the generally well-affected ſtate of the country, by which we were ſo competent to all the means of defence, if neceſſary. Our internal danger was leſs, as our diſcontents were leſs. Should, however, we perſiſt in the war, and it turn out unſucceſsful, clamour would follow, and no peace would be then to be had, conſiſtent with the tranquillity and ſecurity of the country. Mr Wilberforce concluded, with the following amendment to the propoſition of Mr Pitt: 'That the exiſtence of any particular form of government in France, ought not to preclude ſuch a peace between the two countries, as both in itſelf, and in the manner of effecting it, ſhould be otherwiſe conſiſtent, both with the honour and intereſts of the country.'

Mr Fox, after having heard the motion and amendment again read, ſaid, that the latter was a proof that Mr Pitt had, within the laſt three weeks, changed his opinion with regard to the wiſh of the country for peace. When Mr Grey firſt gave notice of his motion, Mr Pitt agreed that the queſtion was fairly ſtated, that the point at iſſue between them was clearly defined, and that he would unequivocally meet it; but now, finding the temper of the country was beginning to be expreſſed in favour of peace, to prevent the increaſe of ſuch petitions as had that day come from the city of London, he attempted, by an artful evaſion, not to meet the queſtion brought forward by Mr Grey, in the direct and manly way he had originally promiſed. The amendment itſelf was nearly a copy of a motion which he twice had the honour of moving in that Houſe, for which he had been indirectly ſtigmatized as an advocate for France. Mr Pitt now began to change his tone from that horrible, he had almoſt ſaid, diabolical ſpeech, which he had lately put into the King's mouth, making our Sovereign to appear in the odious light of the enemy to the peace of mankind. How long were we to wait till the French reſources were exhauſted? This ſame argument had been uſed in the American war, and it was alſo in that war, that we were told that there was a great majority of royaliſts in the colonies, who all diſappeared at the approach of Britiſh troops; ſo now it was with the French. They were all royaliſts, as we are told, till the allies appeared in their country, and then they became republicans: all the revolutions in that nation had been effected, as much by the ſucceſſes, as by the defects of the allies, notwithſtanding the aſſertion of Mr Pitt, that the exertions of our allies had already produced ſome good effects. The revolution of the 31ſt of May was effected in the midſt of diſaſters and defeat, and the revolution of the 27th of July was effected in the midſt of triumphs and victories, ſo that we could take no merit to ourſelves, as having effected either. It was contended to be improper to paſs any vote reſpecting the propriety of making peace, as it might tie up the hands of miniſters, and place them in a diſadvantageous ſituation; but the fact was the contrary, for if peace were refuſed, it muſt give vigour to this country, by proving it then to be a juſt and neceſſary war, and muſt weaken the enemy, by ſhewing the people that they might obtain peace on equitable terms. What he wiſhed was, that we ſhould negociate in proper time, and not delay it till it was too late, and the enemy was at our doors. He did not propoſe, in negociating, to unman a ſingle ſhip, or to diſarm a ſingle ſoldier, till a proper peace was made: miniſters, therefore, could have no juſt reaſon to accuſe him of wiſhing to weaken the country; on the contrary, at the ſame time that we attempted to obtain peace, he would be anxious that we ſhould prepare vigorouſly for war. He concluded, with quoting the words of thoſe gentlemen who had affirmed, they never would declare America independent, but who, a few years afterwards, ſigned their names to her independence; and after predicting, that moſt probably this would be the caſe with France, he gave his decided opinion in favour of Mr Grey's motion.

Mr Somers, *Mr Cox*, and *Sir Francis Baſſett*, ſupported the amendment, and *Mr Grey* made a very able reply.

At four o'clock the Houſe divided,

For *Mr Pitt's* amendment	269
Againſt it	86

Majority—183.

The

The Houſe being reſumed, a conſiderable debate took place, during which the ſtrangers were locked out; but we underſtood that *Mr Wilberforce* moved a ſecond amendment, which made the motion very nearly the ſame as Mr Grey's, and a diviſion taking place, there appeared,

For *Mr Wilberforce's* amendment 90
Againſt it 254
Majority—164.

PETITION FROM THE CITY OF LONDON.

Feb. 2. Aldermen *Curtis* preſented a petition ſigned by 1659 of the Livery of the city of London, ſtating their readineſs to ſupport his Majeſty in the proſecution of the war, as the only mode of obtaining a permanent and honourable peace.

MANNING THE NAVY.

Mr *Pitt* moved, that the Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe, in order to conſider the moſt effectual means of manning the navy. The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee, Lord *Arden* in the Chair.

Mr Pitt began by ſaying, it would not be neceſſary for him, in the preſent ſtage of his buſineſs, to do any thing more than to give a general outline of the plan which he had prepared for the conſideration of the Houſe. With reſpect to the fundamental point, viz. the neceſſity of every poſſible exertion, the whole Houſe was agreed. He hoped there would be no diviſions of parties, no attempt to relieve one body of men by throwing the burthen upon others. He hoped all men would conſider this ſubject with minds fully impreſſed with the importance of the preſent criſis, and anxious only for the general good. With a view to make ſuch an encreaſe in the naval eſtabliſhment of the country as the exigencies of the times required, he looked to that quarter from which it was the moſt likely to prove effectual. He had looked to the commercial marine of the country. The preſent plan would have a conſiderable effect in relieving the outward-bound trade from two inconveniences, which they have always ſuffered in every war; the firſt was, the preſſing their men when they were about to ſail, and thereby preventing the voyage; and the other was the laying a general embargo upon all the outward-bound trade. Theſe inconveniences he hoped would be obviated by his plan, which was, to fix a given proportion of men, according to the tonnage of the veſſel. In looking over the accounts of the ſhipping for the year 1793, which was the lateſt he could procure, he found there were about 100,000 men, employed in the trade of this country, and the proportion of the men to the tonnage was in general one man to 14 tons. Now it appeared to him that one man in ſeven, ſo employed, would be ſufficient to draw for the ſervice of the navy. However, there was an alternative which he wiſhed to allow to the parties, that might in many inſtances be very convenient, which was, to permit them to furniſh two landmen inſtead of one ſeaman, and ſo on in proportion. The ſmalleſt ſhips which it was meant to include in this plan were thoſe of 35 tons. Thoſe from 35 tons to 75 were to furniſh one landſman; thoſe from 75 tons up to 105 to furniſh one ſeamen or two landmen; and ſo on. He did not mean that this proportion was to extend to ſhips of the larger ſize; becauſe the number of men did not increaſe in proportion to the number of tons. And as the ſmall ſhips which were employed, many of them in the coaſting, or in ſhort voyages, would derive more benefit by being enabled to make more voyages (having conformed to the ſtipulations) in a given time, than the larger veſſels, which generally went to a greater diſtance, it was fair that the preſſure ſhould fall heavier upon them. It was impoſſible for him to ſtate, with accuracy, what number of men would be procured by the adoption of this plan, as he could not tell which of the alternatives the parties might chooſe; but he thought he might ſafely ſay 18 or 20,000 men. But when the commercial part were thus called upon to contribute to the general wants, it was but right that the country itſelf ſhould be called upon for a ſhare. He thought that a body of 10,000 men, or about one man to every pariſh, might eaſily be furniſhed; he did not mean exactly that every pariſh ſhould provide one man, but that they ſhould be furniſhed in that proportion. And in caſe of the pariſh not finding a man, then a fine to be impoſed greater than the ſum uſually given as a bounty. The next part of his plan was to call upon thoſe employed in the inland navigation of the country; they were a claſs of men who might fairly be called upon for the public ſervice; and indeed the inland navigation might in time form a new nurſery for the navy. He could not exactly ſtate the number of men likely to be procured by this part of his plan, as he did not exactly know the number of boats and barges employed in thoſe navigations, or the proportion of men on board them; but upon this point he hoped ſoon to give information. The laſt part

part of this meaſure was the adoption of a legiſlative proviſion, to enable the magiſtrates to take up idle and diſorderly perſons, who could give no account of the way in which they obtained a livelihood, in order to make them ſerviceable to the country. This was the general outline of the plan which he had to propoſe to the Houſe; he was ſure that many improvements and alterations would be ſuggeſted when the bills were brought in; but he hoped there would be no poſſible objection to the general meaſure. Mr Pitt concluded with propoſing the reſolutions.

Mr Fox applauded the fair and candid manner in which the hon. gentleman (Mr Pitt) introduced the buſineſs, and gave his hearty ſupport to the great and urgent end of manning the navy. He had much to object, however, to the particular modes of accompliſhing it, and thought the people could not conſent, without regret, to ſo harſh a meaſure, unleſs they were convinced of the neceſſity of proſecuting the war, from the impoſſibility of obtaining any tolerable terms of peace.

After ſome further converſation, the ſeveral propoſitions were agreed to by the Committee, and the Houſe being reſumed received the report, which was agreed to. Bills were then brought in, founded on theſe reſolutions of the committee, which were read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on a future day.

3. *Sir John Call* moved, that the proper officer do lay before the Houſe an account of all the ſtarch which is made from wheat and other articles, and which has paid duty ſince January 5th 1794, to January 5th 1795. Alſo an account of the quantity of hair powder, made from wheat and other articles, which have paid duty within the ſame period.—Ordered.

Mr Dundas produced papers, containing an account of the troops brought into the field by his Pruſſian Majeſty, in purſuance of the treaty, ſigned at the Hague, in April 1794. Alſo, five accounts of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, of the Britiſh troops in the laſt campaign.—Ordered to lie on the table.

4. The bill to prohibit the exportation of grain from Scotland, and permit the importation of grain and other articles of proviſion into England, duty free, was read a firſt time, and committed.

AUSTRIAN LOAN.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down his Majeſty's meſſage, relative to the Auſtrian loan, which the Speaker communicated to the Houſe.

'G. R.—His Majeſty thinks it proper to acquaint his Houſe of Commons, that he has received from the Emperor, ſtrong aſſurances of a diſpoſition to make the greateſt exertions for the common cauſe, in the courſe of the next campaign; but it is repreſented, on the part of his Imperial Majeſty, that theſe efforts cannot be made without the aſſiſtance of a loan, which his Imperial Majeſty is deſirous of raiſing, on the credit of the revenues of his hereditary dominions, under the guarantee of his Majeſty, with the concurrence of Parliament, to the extent of Four Millions; and it is ſtated, that ſuch a loan, in addition to his other reſources, would enable his Imperial Majeſty to employ, againſt the common enemy, a force of 200,000 men.

'His Majeſty is of opinion, that on theſe grounds ſuch an arrangement would be beneficial to the common cauſe; but his Majeſty thinks, that it would be ſtill more advantageous, if, by the means of a ſimilar loan to a larger extent, the Emperor ſhould be enabled to employ a force ſtill more conſiderable, and his Majeſty had directed his miniſter at Vienna, to expreſs his Majeſty's readineſs to recommend to his Parliament an arrangement founded on that principle.

'Some temporary advance which his Majeſty was induced to make, for the immediate ſupply of the Auſtrian army, under the preſſure of unforeſeen circumſtances, in the latter part of the campaign, will be included in any arrangement of this nature.

'As ſoon as the negociation is concluded, his Majeſty will not fail to communicate the reſult to Parliament. But as any meaſure of this ſort is neceſſarily connected with the conſideration of the proviſion to be made for the current year, his Majeſty has thought it right not to delay making this communication; and he relies on the zeal and public ſpirit of his faithful Commons, for taking ſuch meaſures, as on full conſideration of all the circumſtances, they may think moſt conducive to the immediate intereſts of this country, at the preſent conjuncture; and to the great object of re-eſtabliſhing, on ſecure and honourable grounds, the peace and tranquillity of theſe kingdoms, and of Europe.'

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that his Majeſty's meſſage be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

Mr Huſſey contended, that previous to the conſideration of this buſineſs, the opi-

nions

nions of gentlemen, well acquainted with the monied intereſt of the country, ſhould be taken, and deliberately weighed. What would become of the paper circulation, and of the confidence repoſed in it, if the ſpecie of the country, on which that confidence depends, was thus to be drained away into the hands of foreign princes? The whole of this ſpecie paſſed through the hands of the treaſurer of the Bank of England, and he knew beſt in what quantity it was ſent abroad, and in what quantity it returned. To obtain that information, he would therefore move, that the governor, and deputy-governor of the Bank of England attend at the bar of the Houſe to-morrow.

Mr Pitt oppoſed this motion, on the ground, that whether the exportation of ſpecie was detrimental or not to the credit of a country was a mere ſpeculative opinion, improper to be ſtarted, unſupported by reaſoning and experience, and completely refuted by the improved opinions of enlightened times. He ſaid, the Bank of England was, only in a greater extent, a private banking-houſe, and that to inſpect and pry into its banking tranſactions, would be an act of injuſtice, violence, and impolicy. He contended, that exportation of ſpecie, far from injuring, improved the commercial intereſts of the country, which he proved by ſhewing, that theſe countries that hoard up their ſpecie only ſucceed in beggaring themſelves. He next adverted to the proſperous ſituation of this country in many particulars. Exchange ran very high in its favour, ſo far from having ſunk. The evils therefore ſo much talked of, from the exportation of its ſpecie, exiſted only in the gloomy imaginations of ſome gentlemen.

The motion of Mr Huſſey was negatived without a diviſion.

The following ſums were voted by the Houſe of Commons, in a Committee of Supply, on Jan. 21.

	£.	s.	d.
For guards and garriſons	2,777,534	19	1
Forces in the plantations	691,307	15	7
General and ſtaff officers, &c.	115,820	0	0
Difference between the pay of Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhments	40,096	9	9
Allowance to reduced horſe guards	135	16	8
Troops in the Eaſt Indies	8,323	17	10½
Recruiting land forces and contingencies, &c.	385,000	0	0
Levy-money, &c. for augmentations to the forces	480,000	0	0
Full pay to ſupernumerary officers	79,978	4	4
Allowances to the paymaſter-general, &c.	110,820	18	3
Half pay to the reduced officers of his Majeſty's land forces and marines	128,864	3	9
To ditto of the Scotch Brigade	1,000	0	0
To ditto of his Majeſty American forces	52,500	0	0
For allowances to ditto	7,500	0	0
Widows penſions	10,387	13	3
Scotch roads and bridges	4,500	0	0
Embodied militia and fencible infantry	930,047	12	3
Contingencies, &c. for ditto	210,000	0	0
Cloathing for the militia	107,137	11	6
Fencible Cavalry	280,048	8	5
Allowance of bread and neceſſaries for ditto	80,000	0	0
Expence of land ſervice ordnance, not provided for in 1793	34,153	1	9
Expence of ſea ſervice ordnance for the year 1793	25,375	14	5
Expence of ordnance land ſervice in 1794	1,045,305	19	8
Expence of ordnance ſea ſervice in 1794	39,307	0	3
Charge of ordnance land ſervice for 1795	1,176,804	17	9
The eſtimate of the charge of foreign troops in the pay of Great Britain, for 1795	997,226	0	0

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Jan. 22. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant came to the Houſe in the uſual ſtate, and was pleaſed to open the Seſſion with the following ſpeech from the throne:

'*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

'In obedience to his Majeſty's commands, I reſort to your Councils, at a period which, in a particular manner, calls for the wiſdom and energy of Parliament.

'His Majeſty's determination is fixed, as long as he is ſupported by his faithful ſubjects, he never will be wanting to them or to himſelf; his Majeſty has no intereſt but that of his people; no views but for their happineſs; no object but their general ſafety.

'The

'The uniform tenor of your conduct has demonſtrated, that you will not only be deſirous, but zealous to ſecond and emulate the magnanimity of a Sovereign, formed to lead a nation that has ever been as firm to aſſert its liberties, as affectionately devoted to a Government which maintains its own authority, for the ſole purpoſe of ſupporting thoſe liberties. As you are thus cordially attached to that Sovereign, and to the Conſtitution which it is his glory to protect, I have to announce to you, with true ſatisfaction, what you will hear with equal pleaſure, the intended marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, with the Princeſs Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of his Moſt Illuſtrious Highneſs, the Duke of Brunſwick and Lunnenburgh, a Princeſs of that illuſtrious Houſe, to whoſe mild and conſtitutional ſway, theſe kingdoms are highly indebted for the bleſſings they enjoy; this marriage promiſes the perpetuation of the ſame bleſſings under the ſame houſe.

'I have it alſo in command to inform you, that his Majeſty has concluded a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, with the United States of America, in which, it has been his Majeſty's object to remove, as far as poſſible, all grounds of jealouſy and miſunderſtanding, and to improve an intercourſe beneficial to both ſtates. As ſoon as the ratification of this treaty ſhall have been exchanged, and I ſhall have received a copy of it, I will direct it to be laid before you, in order that you may conſider if it will be neceſſary to make any proviſions for carrying into effect a treaty, in which the commerce of this kingdom is ſo materially and extenſively intereſted.

'*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*,

'I have directed the eſtimates for the public ſervice, and the ſtate of the public accounts to be laid before you.

'His Majeſty has that aſſured confidence, grounded on a long and uniform experience of your loyalty, and your zeal for his ſervice, and the good of your country, and I think it unneceſſary to preſs you, in any particular manner, to make a proviſion adequate to the preſent awful ſituation of affairs.

'It is with pleaſure I acquaint you, that the proviſion will, in ſome degree, be facilitated by the circumſtance, that, during the exiſtence of ſuch a war as the preſent, the public revenue, together with the commerce of the kingdom, has kept up, and has been even augmented; advantages which are due to the care and vigilance of our Sovereign, in the general protection provided by him for all his ſubjects.

'*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

'I earneſtly recommend to you, a continuance of the laudable pains you have conſtantly taken, to cultivate all your domeſtic advantages in commerce, in manufacture, and in ſuch public works as have appeared directed to promote thoſe important objects. Theſe are the true foundations of all public revenue and public ſtrength. Your endeavours have had their fruit. The great ſtaple manufacture of this kingdom has increaſed beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations; an advantage principally owing to the conſtant ſuperintendance, and wiſe proviſions, of the Parliament of Ireland; and next to thoſe, to the aſſured liberal and moſt merited encouragement which it receives, in the rich and extenſive markets of Great Britain; a circumſtance tending to cement the union and to perfect the harmony which happily ſubſiſts, and I truſt will ſubſiſt for ever, between the two kingdoms.

'Attached as you are to the general cauſe of religion, learning, and civilization, I have to recommend to your conſideration the ſtate of education in this kingdom, which, in ſome parts, will admit of improvement, in others, may require ſome new arrangement. Conſiderable advantages have been already derived, under the wiſe regulations of parliament, from the Proteſtant charter ſchools, and theſe will, as uſual, claim your attention; but as theſe advantages have been but partial, and as circumſtances have made other conſiderations, connected with this important ſubject, highly neceſſary, it is hoped that your wiſdom will order every thing relating to it in the manner moſt beneficial, and the beſt adapted to the occaſions of the ſeveral deſcriptions of men which compoſe his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of Ireland.

'We are engaged in an arduous conteſt. The time calls not only for great fortitude, and an unuſual ſhare of public ſpirit, but for much conſtancy and perſeverance. You are engaged with a power, which, under the ancient forms of its internal arrangement, was always highly formidable to the neighbouring nations. Lately this power has aſſumed a new ſhape, but with the ſame ambition, with much more extenſive and ſyſtematic deſigns, far more effective, and, without compariſon, more dreadful, in the certain conſequences of its eventual ſucceſs; it threatens nothing leſs than the entire ſubverſion of the liberty and independence of every ſtate in Europe. An enemy to them all, it is actuated with a peculiar animoſity againſt theſe kingdoms, not only as the natural protection of the balance of power in Europe, but alſo, becauſe, by the poſſeſſion of a legal, humane, and rational freedom, we ſeem to reproach that falſe and ſpurious liberty, which, in reality, is an ignominious ſervitude, tending to extinguiſh all good arts, to generate nothing but impiety, crime, diſorder, and ferocious manners, and to end in wretchedneſs and general deſolation.

'To guard his people from the enterprizes of this dangerous and malignant power, and for the protection of all civilized ſociety againſt the inroad of anarchy, his Majeſty has availed him-

himſelf of every rational aid, foreign and domeſtic. He has called upon the ſkill, courage, and experience of all his ſubjects whereſoever diſperſed; and you muſt be duly ſenſible, in ſuch a criſis as the preſent, which rarely occurs in the courſe of human affairs, of the advantage of his Majeſty's thus endeavouring to profit of the united ſtrength and zeal of every deſcription of his ſubjects.

'I have to aſſure you of his Majeſty's moſt cheerful concurrence in every meaſure, which your wiſdom and comprehenſive patriotiſm ſhall point out for this ſalutary purpoſe.

'On my part, you will find me, from principle and from inclination, thoroughly diſpoſed to concur with his Majeſty's paternal wiſhes, and with the wiſe meaſures of his parliament. On a cordial affection to the whole of Ireland, and on a conduct ſuitable to that ſentiment, I wiſh to found my own perſonal eſtimation, and my reputation, in the execution of the great truſt committed, by the moſt beneficent of Sovereigns, to my care.'

After his Excellency had retired, an addreſs to his Majeſty, expreſſive of their determination to ſupport his Majeſty in the proſecution of the preſent war, in which Great Britain is engaged with France, was moved and carried.

As was alſo an addreſs to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for his excellent ſpeech from the throne.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Jan. 22. The uſual forms of opening having been gone through, his Excellency's ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament was read from the chair, and afterwards by the clerk at the table.

Mr Grattan then roſe to move an addreſs to his Majeſty, which he ſaid he had not hitherto been in the habit of doing; but in the preſent ſituation of affairs, and at this particular period, he thought himſelf called upon to move an addreſs to the throne, and to give his decided ſupport to the preſent adminiſtration. He obſerved, that the misfortunes of the laſt campaign, and the ſucceſs of the French in Flanders and Holland, called upon this country to rouſe its ſpirit, and exert its perſonal valour, in the ſupport of the common cauſe; and, in ſo doing, this country would be acting with conſiſtency. He ſaid, that France conſidered Ireland as connected with England, and as ſuch, ſhe had marked her out for an object of her reſentment. In the preſent ſituation of affairs with reſpect to France, the Spaniſh throne flies before it, the petty German Princes diſappear, the Pruſſians retire, and the Dutch negociate. In the preſent ſituation of the Britiſh empire, ſhall Ireland fly away? No: Ireland is particularly called upon at this criſis to ſupport Great Britain. He here adverted to the preſent internal ſtate of this country, and he ſaid, that if a French party did at all exiſt in it, they were confined to a few, and that few exceedingly contemptible. He paid a compliment to the preſent adminiſtration, whoſe principles, both in reſpect to men and meaſures, were pure, and whoſe ſole object was to render eſſential ſervice to this country. He here mentioned partly the meaſures which were to be ſubmitted to the conſideration of Parliament; namely, the report of the ſtate of the funds of the different dioceſian ſchools, endowed for the purpoſes of education, plans for the education of perſons deſigned to be clergymen of the Catholic perſuaſion, and other public ſchools, which would be attended with national benefit. After mentioning the communication from the ſpeech of the intended marriage of the Prince of Wales with a Princeſs of the Houſe of Brunſwick and Lunenburgh, and commenting on the happineſs that would reſult to theſe kingdoms, from an union with a Houſe under whoſe auſpices the Conſtitutions of Great Britain and Ireland have derived great and eſſential benefits, he moved the addreſs; which, as uſual, was an echo of the ſpeech.

The Hon. Mr Stewart ſeconded the motion.

Mr Duquery, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, in which he recommended to the Houſe to act upon the preſent awful criſis with calmneſs, prudence, and firmneſs, took a large and extenſive view of the preſent war, of its commencement and continuance, and the probable conſequences that would reſult from it to this kingdom. He then moved an amendment to the following purpoſe: 'That his Majeſty's faithful Commons of Ireland are determined to ſtand or fall with Great Britain; but they entreat his Majeſty, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, not to refuſe entering into a negociation of peace with the preſent exiſting government of France.'

On the queſtion being put, that the amendment do ſtand part of the addreſs, it was negatived without a diviſion.

The queſtion was then put on the original motion for the addreſs, when there appeared, for the addreſs 148; againſt it, the two tellers, Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Mr Alexander Montgomery.

A committee was then appointed to prepare and draw up the addreſs.

Mr Conolly moved an addreſs to his excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for his excellent ſpeech this day from the throne.

The Rt Hon. M. Forſcard ſaid, he roſe with great pleaſure to ſecond an addreſs, to a nobleman ſo univerſally reſpected, and from whoſe adminiſtration Ireland might expect ſuch benefits, convinced that, at this critical period, his Majeſty could not have choſen a Chief Governor more acceptable to this country.

23. *Mr Denis Brozune* moved, that the thanks of this Houſe be given to Lord Howe, for his ſignal defeat of the French fleet on the 1ſt of June laſt. Thanks were in like manner moved to Lord Hood, &c. and unanimouſly agreed to by the whole Houſe.

24. *Mr Speaker* reported his Excellency's anſwer to the addreſs of that Houſe, expreſſive of the ſatisfaction of the auſpicious commencement of his adminiſtration, at their expreſſions of loyalty, zeal, and attachment to his Majeſty, and their confidence in the wiſdom of the meaſures adopted in the preſent exigency of affairs.

Mr Grattan. I am to preſent a petition from the Roman Catholics of Dublin; they are ſupported by petitions from the Roman Catholics of (I imagine) the greater part of the kingdom. This petition is grounded on their merits, on your juſtice, and on his Majeſty's benignity; grounded on their modeſt ſenſe of their allegiance, uninterrupted for one hundred years, on their cordial confidence in your juſtice, and on their proud conviction of the King's liberality. The object of their petition is the total repeal of the penal code; and the reſult of their petition, ſhould it ſucceed, will be to raiſe, not themſelves only, but you and the whole iſland above her former and her preſent level; to magnify her conſequence, and multiply her ſtrength, and finally to introduce that better and higher order of days, when the King and Conſtitution may avail themſelves of the whole ſtrength of the iſland, and when the enemy of chriſtianity may be the only enemy of our religion.

The petition prays, "that they may be pleaſed to reſtore them to a full enjoyment of the bleſſings of our moſt excellent conſtitution, by a repeal of all the penal, and reſtrictive laws now affecting the Catholics of Ireland.

Mr Vandeleur preſented a petition from the Catholics of the county of Clare, whoſe names are thereunto ſubſcribed, to the ſame purport as the petition of the Catholics of the city of Dublin, which was received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

28. *Mr Grattan* preſented a petition from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the city of Limerick, of a ſimilar nature to that preſented by him from the Catholic inhabitants of Dublin.—Alſo petitions from the Catholic inhabitants of the following places:—City of Kilkenny; Town of Newry; City and Co. Waterford; Town and Co. Roſcommon; Co. of Leitrim; Town of Caſtlebar; Queen's Co.; Town and Co. of Sligo; Co. of Mayo; Town of Navan; Town and Co. of Galway.

All of them were received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Subſtance of the Report of the French Committee of Public Safety, on the ſubject of Peace, made by Merlin of Douai.

OUR triumphs and our principles, permit us, at once, to wield, and to ſay aloud whatever we pleaſe; our juſtice ſhall ever be inſeparable from our glory. Yes, we deſire peace; but we deſire it guaranteed by our proper force, and by the incapability of our enemies ever to hurt us. With reſpect to the greater part of our enemies, if we may judge of them by the effect which the feeling of preſent evils ought to produce, and by the fears of the future with which they ought to be impreſſed, there is reaſon to believe that they deſire a ſpeedy peace. Aſſuredly the time cannot be far diſtant, when enlightened by the Republican thunder, which has burſt upon all of them at once, ſeveral of thoſe governments, excited againſt us by England, may look upon, without fear, the abyſs into which that power hoped to precipitate them; when Spain, for example, will open her eyes on its projects, when ſhe will remark the perſevering aſſiduity with which that government examines the South Sea; all the pains it takes to conſolidate its power in India, thence to contrive, by ſtealth, a

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route towards America, fall in the rear upon Mexico and Peru, ſo long the object of its inſatiable cupidity, and make itſelf maſter of them by open force, as ſoon as it can do ſo without danger; when, at length, ſeeing her true intereſts, ſhe will perceive, that England is her true and only enemy, and that of all the dangers which threaten her, there is none more formidable than thoſe which may ſpring from her confidence in ſo perfidious an ally. This very moment ought to be that when, ungrateful towards the nation to which ſhe owes her liberty, the ſtate, perhaps, which ought the moſt to applaud the rearing of a great republic on the ruins of a monarchy, whoſe treaty of 1756, gave ſuch additional ſtrength to the Houſe of Auſtria: when, unfaithful even to liberty itſelf, Holland lamenting, but perhaps too late, her fatal deluſion, will dread ſeeing her treaſures, her ſhips, her eſtabliſhments in both hemiſpheres, fall into the hands of thoſe tyrants of the ſeas, whoſe audacity ſhe formerly reſtrained. Pruſſia doubtleſs will ſoon conclude, by perceiving that it is in a ſolid peace with France, and an intimate union with the neighbouring powers of the North, that he can find the only principles of his duration, the only force, which notwithſtanding the politics of his cabinet, and the tactics of his armies, he can reaſonably oppoſe to the devouring ambition of Ruſſia. With reſpect to our other enemies, whether voluntarily to the coalition by their vanity, or dragged into it againſt their will, in conſequence of their weakneſs, they have all equally, and long ſince ſhewn, that they are weary of it, by their regrets and their murmurs, and all pant for the moment when they may break its bonds. Several of them juſtly terrified at the deſpair of the principal Belligerent Powers, ſeem at length to feel the neceſſity of uniting with one another to prevent the partition of their territories; a partition which they well know to be projected by their allies, as a means of paying themſelves in part for the expences of the campaign. If we are aſked in the mean time, What are the diſpoſitions of the French people? Organs of their will, we will anſwer, that always juſt, always magnanimous, always as jealous of their honour as of their liberty, they will diſtinguiſh their enemies and the motives of their aggreſſion; that even in the laws which their victories gave them a right to dictate, they will not confound the ridiculous pretenſions of weakneſs and of vanity, with the intractable pride and perfidious power of tyranny; that above all they will regard the ſituation of thoſe whom fear and violence have compelled to march in the train of the chiefs of the league; and finally, that in tracing with their triumphant but generous hand, the limits within which it will be proper to confine themſelves, they will reject no offers compatible with their intereſts and their dignity, with their repoſe and ſecurity. Such is their policy. Their proceedings are open, like the glory of their arms. With their enemies they will treat, as they have fought, in the face of the univerſe, whom they call to be the witneſs of their juſtice, as it has been the witneſs of their victories. This is what may be publiſhed and believed of our intentions, for it is what we will always avow and never change. Let us therefore, ſpeak it here, that the whole republic may reſound, and our brave armies in the North repeat it in emulation. No, Frenchmen; no, you will not forget the cauſe that induced you to take up arms, and the only conditions upon which you can lay them down. No; you have not advanced ſo rapidly in this glorious career, to ſtop at the moment when you are juſt at the goal; and when you are ſo near ſeizing the prize of your victories, you will not ſuffer it to eſcape you. Let not our enemies expect it. We will prove to them, by new efforts, and by new triumphs, that we wiſh for peace, but peace worthy of our defenders, worthy of the French people; and, in a word, when the people ſhall conſider war as no longer neceſſary to repair outrages offered to its dignity, or to preſerve themſelves from new inſults, then only will they put a curb on victory, then only will they dictate peace.

Letter from the repreſentatives of the people with the army of the Weſtern Pyrenees, dated St Fernando de Figueres, Nov 28.

" Citizen Colleagues, The 20th was ſignalized by one of the moſt brilliant victories ever obtained by the armies of the republic. Imagine every obſtacle that nature and art could unite; imagine from 80 to 100 redoubts, on poſitions the moſt advantageous, full of cannon, and forming ſeveral lines of defence; imagine from forty to fifty thouſand men diſtributed in theſe forts and entrenchments, the labour of ſix months; imagine all theſe redoubts, the artillery and muſquetry that defend them; imagine 80 volcanoes at

once vomiting fire and iron: well, all theſe were carried in leſs than three hours. Our battalions advanced amid muſquetry and grape ſhot, and did every thing with the bayonet. No priſoners were taken; all were put to the ſword; three Spaniſh generals were killed. One of them attempted to defend himſelf againſt Adjutant Gen. Duphet, who run his ſabre through his body. Count de la Union, the commander in chief of the Spaniſh army, was found dead on the field of battle. We ſend you his military decoration. On the 17th, their famous fort of St Fernando de Figueres was inveſted on all ſides, and ſome battalions turned againſt the place the cannon mounted by the enemy for the defence of the camp of Liers. Next day Figueres and Roſes were inveſted. Perignon ſent a vigorous ſummons to the governor of the caſtle of Figueres to ſurrender the place. The parley laſted two or three hours. The capitulation was ſigned yeſterday, and today the place is in poſſeſſion of the republic. The garriſon, or rather the army of 9107 men, laid down their arms, and ſurrendered priſoners of war. We found on the ramparts more than 150 pieces of cannon, and immenſe quantities of proviſions in the place. Such, citizen colleagues, are the conſequences of the brilliant days of the 17th and 20th November. Terror is among our enemies. You will judge of it from the ſurrender of a place ſo important, and ſo famous as that of Figueres. We are going to ſummon Roſes. We ſhall ſoon inform you of the ſurrender of it. The number of priſoners is 9400; that of the colours taken is conſiderable.

Dec. 16. Richard, ſpeaking in the name of the committee of public ſafety, applauded the ardour of thoſe young citizens, who, having reached the age of 18 years, had flown to the frontiers to partake the glory and laurels of their countrymen. 'I have the pleaſure to announce,' continued the reporter, 'that the flouriſhing ſtate of our armies, conſiſting of a million of republicans, renders any further levies unneceſſary, either to preſerve our preſent, or to make new conqueſts.'

26. A letter was received from the repreſentative of the people with the armies on the Weſtern Coaſt, dated Nantz, 22d Frimaire, (Dec. 12), announcing, that the decree of amneſty in favour of the inſurgents, had been received with tranſport. The inhabitants of this city, to the number of 80,000, have bleſſed this great act of national generoſity. The army alſo have received with gratitude this preſage of returning happineſs and tranquillity. The rebels on the banks of the Loire have changed their cry from *Vive la Roi!* to *Vive la Republique!* I hope that the epoch is not far diſtant, when we can ſay, 'The war of La Vendee once exiſted.' RUELLE.

A payment was ordered to be made of the penſions due to the Swiſs ſoldiers who had been diſbanded, 'that no doubt might be left of the ſentiments of the republic towards its ancient and faithful allies.'

25. Richard announced a freſh victory gained over the Spaniards by the army of the Weſtern Pyrenees.

30. Johannot propoſed the following decree: 'The decrees, enjoining the ſequeſtration of all property, belonging to the ſubjects of thoſe powers with whom the republic is at war, ſhall no longer be obſerved; and all the ſums, in purſuance of them, paid by French citizens into the national treaſury, ſhall be returned.'

Gaſton feared leſt this meaſure might occaſion French funds to be conveyed to the Belligerent Powers.

Gired proved, by one of Robeſpierre's letters, that the above property had been ſequeſtrated at the inſtigation of foreign emiſſaries, who had deceived the Convention concerning its conſequences.

The repeal of the law, for granting no quarter to the Britiſh, Hanoverians, and Spaniards, was decreed by the Convention, amid the loudeſt and moſt general plaudits.

Jan. 2. Carnot communicated the following diſpatch, from the Commander in Chief, of the army of the North, to the repreſentative of the people Bellegarde.

'*Head-quarters at Bois-le-Duc, Dec.* 29.

'Citizen repreſentatives, The committee of public ſafety gave directions to proſecute the campaign by taking Grave, the iſle of Bommel, and the completion of the blockade of Breda. I have now to announce, that by the moſt ſingular good fortune, the whole has been accompliſhed in one day. We are indebted to the rigour of the ſeaſon, for ſupplying the means of clearing the barriers, behind which the enemy were entrenched, by freezing the rivers Wael and Meuſe, for a conſiderable extent, over which it would have have been impoſſible for us to conſtruct bridges, for want of boats. We ſeized the moment, at which the ice was ſufficiently ſtrong to allow us to paſs without danger to the troops, and on the morning of the 27th, notwithſtanding the

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exceſſive cold, our army attacked the enemy for an extent of about 20 leagues, from Nimeguen to beyond the river Neckar, and were, as uſual, victorious in every quarter.

'The right wing, extending from Nimeguen to Fort St Andre, was employed in watching the movements of the enemy, while the centre made themſelves maſters of the iſle of Bommel, and of Langſtraat, and the left forced the lines of Breda; the paſſage of the Meuſe, before the iſle of Bommel, was effected, in three columns, under the command of Gen. Daendels, and Citizen Soclifier, Brigadier-general; Citizens Craſs and Mercier, commanders of battalions of the bridage of Lombards. The firſt received a ſlight wound.

We have gained in all by the operations of this fortunate day, about 120 pieces of artillery, 1600 priſoners, two pair of colours, and 300 horſes.

The victory was followed by the taking of Grave, which, on the ſame day, capitulated to General Salm; who allowed the garriſon to march out with the honours of war, but upon condition that they ſhould afterwards be carried into France as priſoners. It is remarkable, that notwithſtanding the terrible fire kept up, for nearly a month, on our troops, who formed the blockade and the bombardment, we had only thirteen men killed and wounded.

'We found in the diſtricts of Bommel and Langſtraat, a conſiderable quantity of forage, of which we had begun to be in want. We are now complete maſters of the courſe of the Meuſe, the navigation of which is indiſpenſible to ſupplying our army with proviſions, on account of the impoſſibility of procuring proviſions by land carriage. PICHEGRU.'

3. Chinier preſented a report from the committee of public inſtruction, and a liſt of the men of ſcience and letters, among whom is to be divided 300,000 livers, voted by the Convention, for the encouragement of philoſophy and literature, at the rate of 3000 livers each. He alſo propoſed, and the Convention decreed, that the committees of public inſtruction, and finance, ſhall prepare a report on the penſions to be granted to artiſts and men of letters, whoſe talents are uſeful to the republic.

Fourcroy, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, made a report on the arts that have contributed to the defence of the republic, and on a new mode of tanning leather, diſcovered by citizen Armand Seguin, by which the progreſs is rendered infinitely ſhorter, and leſs expenſive than formerly.

9. An order was made for celebrating the anniverſary of the death of the laſt King of the French, which happened on the 21ſt of January; a plan for the feſtival, to be preſented within three days; and, upon the 22d of January, the three committees ſhould make a report of the remaining individuals of the family of Capet now in France.

10. A number of the ſections of Paris came to the bar, to aſſure the Convention of their determination to ſupport them in preſerving the reign of moderation; and that the Jacobins ſhould try in vain to raiſe up the phantom of royaliſm in order to ſpread alarms in the country.

Various decrees were alſo made concerning emigrants, with liberty to certain deſcriptions of ſuch to return.

Richard, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, reported, that the rigour of the ſeaſon could not abate the ardour of the brave troops of the republic, they breathed only for the overthrow of their enemies. The army of the Eaſtern Pyrennees had made themſelves maſters of the port of La Trinite, near Roſes, and this place was, at that moment, cloſely beſieged. The garriſon, exhauſted, had taken their flight by night, and left their artillery and effects. The army of the North, always active, always triumphant, after a long and brilliant action, had made themſelves maſters of the bridge and fort before Nimeguen, beſides 30 pieces of cannon, horſes, waggons, baggage, and ammunition of all kinds. The committee had received new details on the memorable victory of the 7th, when, in addition to 100 pieces of cannon taken at Bommel, they had, in other points of the attack, taken 171 pieces of cannon, moſtly of braſs. They had taken, at Grave, 164 pieces of cannon, two thirds of which were braſs, 80,000 pound weight of powder, 4000 muſquets, 560 ſabres, and a great quantity of proviſions. They had ſent nineteen ſtand of arms, to be preſented to the Convention.

16. Ruelle, from the army of the Weſt, ſaid, that the decree of amneſty had been received with tranſport by the rebels. They had even, without any negociation taking place, ſet at liberty, and ſent back all the priſoners they had taken ſince the 2d of November. The advanced poſts of the two armies had fraternized, and cried out together, *Vive la Republique!* 'We wanted

wanted forage,' faid he, ' in one of our cantonments; the rebels heard our want, and fupplied us of their own accord. We have every hope of terminating this war immediately; and we are come here to concert meafures with the committees of government.'

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The accounts which have been received from Holland, fince the retreat of the allied forces from the banks of the Waal and of the Rhine, ftate the diffufion of the army of General Pichegru over the chief places in that country, with the cordial reception they are receiving from the inhabitants of the cities. National cockades are prepared every where, and felling in abundance; and the tri-coloured flag waves over the churches, palaces, and public buildings in the Provinces. That our readers may conceive the manner in which this new Revolution in the United States of Holland hath been conducted, we prefent them with what happened in the chief city of the Province of Holland. The following is the intelligence of the 20th January.

AMSTERDAM.

Jan. 20. Yefterday this town was literally taken poffeffion of by thirty-nine French huffars. Immediately after their arrival, the tree of liberty was planted in various parts of the town. The people immediately mounted the national cockade, and nothing but general joy, *Vive la Republique! Vive la Liberte!* &c. &c. were heard in the ftreets. On Saturday Doctor Kraayenhoff, (a gentleman who had been lately baniſhed from the town,) arrived here with a letter from the French General, which prepared the regency for the reception of the French army. Five thoufand men, with General Pichegru at their head, entered this evening. Much to the honour of the French troops, and of the people at the head of affairs here, no riot of any kind has taken place; not a fingle citizen has been injured, either in his perfon or property, and at prefent, joy, the moft enthufiaftic, pervades the whole town.

The French are, at length, completely triumphant maſters of Amſterdam: in a few days they will give laws to all Holland. Since Sunday the 18th, near 40,000 men have entered this capital and the adjacent cities; and thefe, we underſtand, are only the van of the French army, as the whole number of troops deſtined for theſe provinces amount to 100,000 men. Haarlem, Leyden, &c. after the example of this city, were before-hand with the victors, and have all fubmitted.

The only novelty that exifts is in the fquare and front of the Hotel de Ville, where the tree of liberty has been planted, round which the French troops are feaſted as faſt as they arrive, as alſo the French and Dutch general officers, and the new magiſtrates. The French *regime* is of courſe in part eſtabliſhed. Mr De Veſſel is principal officer of the city, under the title of Mayor.

Jan. 19th, firſt day of liberty. A revolutionary committee publiſhed the following addreſs: ' Brave Citizens, Your fellow burghers, G. Cruis, S. S. Wifelius, J. J. A. Gogel, T. 't Sloen, D. Van Laar, J. Oudorp, E. Vanderſluys, P. B. Duerveldt, J. Vanblaſſeit, P. J. B. C. Vander Aa, who form the revolutionary committee, wiſh you health and fraternity. You are now, by the magnanimous aſſiſtance of the French, and the well-timed uſe you made of your own powers, free. You thereby reſume all your rights, which had been forcibly wreſted from you; and you now every one of you, be he who he may, have the ſame free privileges. *You are free, you are equal.* Your Governors are diſcharged from their poſts; they are fled, or have hidden themſelves; and you may proceed in the neceſſary management of your concerns in this city, with the leaſt poſſible confuſion, till the people are in a ſtate to chooſe a form of government, &c.' *Am. Gaz.*

It is to be regretted, that, from the vaſt quantity of ice on the coaſt, many of our ſoldiers at Helvoet and Bergen-op-zoom, will fall into the hands of the enemy; as the ſhips ſent over by miniſtry could not approach near enough to convey them away. Several tranſports, and other veſſels, which were frozen in, muſt unavoidably fall into their power. All regular communication with that country is now ſtopped: There is to be an office eſtabliſhed at the mouth of the Elbe, for the diſpatch of the Engliſh mails over the Continent.

At the end of laſt month, (January,) Lady Ann Fitzroy, and ſixteen other Engliſh ladies, arrived in England from Breſt; as did alſo Maſter Bligh, ſon of the Admiral, in conſequence of a decree of the Convention. His father, the Admiral, expected ſoon to be removed from the hoſpital-ſhip at Breſt, to go to Quimper on his parole. Theſe perſons give an account

count of the ſcarcity and high price of proviſions at Breſt, and of the indifferent treatment received by the Britiſh priſoners. The conduct of the French in this reſpect, indeed appears often to be as unjuſt as it is ungenerous; as is manifeſt from the treatment experienced by Capt. Ferguſon, of a cartel ſhip which arrived from Martinique, and gives the following information: 'That, after being detained in violation of the faith between nations, his ſhip was hauled on ſhore, and he ſent priſoner to Dinant Caſtle, together with Lieut. James Wood, of the navy, and Capt. Stewart, of the Six Brothers, belonging to Leith, where they were cloſe confined, with ſome hundreds of their unfortunate countrymen, for ſeveral weeks; receiving a pitiful allowance of three ounces of meat per man three times a week, and the other days a portion of peas or beans boiled, with a ſmall quota of bread, equally bad in quality and appearance; part of its compoſition being ſtraw nicely cut for deceiving the eye, and to make it bind. That after the fall of Robeſpierre, they were better treated, and talked familiarly to by the guards. They have ſince been marched to different places, and experienced leſs rigour. He, with ſeveral of the crew of the Thames, was ſent to Pont au de Mer, but did not reſt long before Lieut. Margett, himſelf, and five others, attempted to effect an eſcape, in which he and two others ſucceeded, but he is fearful Lieut. Margett and his companions are retaken. Capt. Ferguſon paſſed through Rouen, and ſeveral populous towns and villages as an American, and when he reached Havre, engaged himſelf as a foremaſt-man with Capt. Wheeler for the voyage.'

On the 24th of January, there was only one old ſhip of the line fitting for ſea, with eight or nine frigates, at Breſt. There were ſeveral ſhips of the line on the ſtocks, and ſome of them were running up with aſtoniſhing rapidity. With reſpect to naval ſtores, they were in greateſt want of cordage, and next to that, of ſail-cloth. There ſeemed to be no want of maſts or ſhip-timber.

In America, the French have now vaſt depots of grain, flour, &c. bought up wherever they could find the articles, much of which were daily expected to arrive in French ports.

On the 21ſt of January, there was an anniverſary of the death of the King of France held at Paris. In the interior of the Thuilleries, a ſcaffold was erected before the great baſon, on which was poſted up the ſtatue of liberty. There the Preſident of the Convention pronounced a ſpeech. When he had done, the repeated exclamations of *Vive la Republique! Vive la Convention!* reſounded from every quarter. A general diſcharge of artillery terminated the ceremony. All the theatres performed *gratis*, by and for the people. The effigy burnt in the evening in the yard of the Jacobins convent wore a double face, the one to repreſent tyranny, and the other royaliſm. It was brought before the doors of the hall of the Convention, there to make an *amende honorable* to the people. When burnt, its aſhes were taken up in a *pot de chambre*, and carried to the *egout* (the common ſhore) *montmartre*, midſt the popular applauſes.

Accounts from Naples mention, that on the 23d December, there was ſuch a fall of ſnow, as to render the ſtreets impaſſable.

Feb. 1. The French ſummoned Bergen-op-Zoom, the garriſon of which conſiſted of 4000 men, including the 87th Britiſh regiment, the numbers of which might be eſtimated at about 600. This celebrated fortreſs was at that period in the moſt perfect ſtate of defence, not only with reſpect to troops, but alſo as to proviſions and military ſtores.

Admiral Kingſbergen has been deprived of the command of the Dutch fleet in the Texel. The authority of the States is diſſolved, and provincial magiſtracies have been appointed.

A column of the French army about the middle of January croſſed the Rhine on the ice near Mentz, and another column proceeded to Frankfort. The ſeverity of the winter had interrupted their attack againſt Mayence, but which was completely encircled by their army.

Accounts have reached Madrid, of a conſpiracy having been diſcovered at Mexico, towards the end of Auguſt laſt. The plot, by which it was deſigned to murder the Vice Roy and his family, to take poſſeſſion of the royal and arch Epiſcopal palaces, the mint, inquiſition, and other public building, and the principal private houſes, and to ſet fire to, and deliver over the city to the plunder of the populace, and diſcontented Indians of ſome neighbouring towns, was ducted by two Frenchmen, who ha ceeded in ſeducing ſeveral Spani bitants to their intereſt, were t ted, in the execution of th number of their country

trary to the general practice of this government, had been ſuffered to remain in Mexico after the commencement of the war.

Nearly about the ſame time, a ſimilar exploſion was to have taken place at Santa Fe, the capital of the kingdom of New Grenada, in all its circumſtances ſimilar to the preceding; but it was likewiſe prevented, by diſcovery, the very day before it was to happen.

The fortreſs of Gironne in Spain, is putting into the beſt ſtate of defence poſſible; as the only means left of preventing the enemy from penetrating into the heart of the country, ſhould their attack on Roſes prove ſucceſsful, of which very little doubt is entertained. On the ſide of Navarre, the French are preparing for the ſiege of Pampeluna, the only barrier which they have to paſs, in order to obtain a free entrance into the country, in that direction.

On the 21ſt of December laſt, a ſtrong gale of wind obliged the Spaniſh fleet to quit the Bay of Roſes, and much fear was entertained for its ſafety. About the ſame time the French made themſelves maſters of the heights, by which they were able to bombard the harbour.

Advices, of date 12th January, were received from the Mediterranean, at which time Admiral Hotham, in the Britannia of of 100 guns, with ten other ſhips of the line, were cruizing off the iſland of Hieres, after having been ſo near into the harbour of Toulon to defy the French, that the forts fired at them. The Admiral will remain there for ſome weeks (as circumſtances occur) waiting diſpatches from Gibraltar.

New requiſitions in money, and to a very conſiderable amount, have been made on the towns in the Auſtrian Netherlands.

The States General of the United Provinces have publiſhed a proclamation, in anſwer to the French requiſition, the moſt prominent paſſages of which are as follow:—'Convinced of the neceſſity of taking the moſt effectual meaſures for complying with the ſaid requiſitions, we have judged that the beſt, and leaſt burthen-ſome method of accompliſhing this ob-will be to the government to contract articles in queſtion, and for the Provinces to furniſh the neceſ-. We doubt not that the in-ll be convinced of the abſo-enabling their Provincial iſh theſe neceſſary funds delay.

The requiſition of the various articles of proviſions, cloathing, &c. are eſtimated at L. 1,403,054.

On the 21ſt January, the Britiſh were cantoned on the Yſel.

WEST INDIES.

The accounts from St Domingo have been rather unfavourable, it appears that conſiderable loſſes had been ſuſtained, in conſequence of the ravages made by the banditti, who appear to be both numerous and well ſupplied with arms. Their Chief, now the Commiſſioners have fled, is a certain Compte de Laveaux, formerly a Captain of the Orleans Dragoons, a man of genius, but a villain, and ſo much the more dangerous, as he is fertile in expedients; he has unhappily given too many proofs of this. He is at preſent the leader of a numerous horde that committed ſhocking enormities at the taking of la Borgue.

'The Engliſh have not more than 1800 men at St Domingo. There are 30,060 muſquets in the hands of the Negroes or Republicans. Their armies are followed by a crowd of blacks, armed with ſpears, pikes, and even arrows. Notwithſtanding the prodigious number that have fallen, it ſtill conſiſts of more than ſixty thouſand male banditti.

A French convoy of troops which ſailed from Breſt the middle of November, arriving at Guadaloupe, before the arrival of the Britiſh troops from Gibraltar, decided the fate of that iſland. General Preſcot evacuated Fort Matilda with his garriſon, which had ſuſtained every hardſhip in an untenable fort, with the greateſt patience and bravery. For particulars *ſee Gaz.* In the ſame quarter, hath alſo been exhibited one of the moſt deciſive inſtances of our naval ſuperiority that the nautical hiſtory can afford. *ſee Gaz.*

EAST INDIES.

By the diſpatches and private letters from Bengal, Madras, and St Helena, brought by the Sugar Cane, a confirmation of the re-capture of the Princeſs Royal by the Orpheus frigate, after an engagement of 65 minutes, in which we had only one man killed. The Princeſs Royal's crew conſiſted of 403 men; 40 were killed and 60 wounded; and the priſoners carried with the ſhip to Madras, with a French veſſel laden with ſlaves, and a Dane.

Our fleet is ſtated to have taken three privateers; and the Centurion, Diomede, and Orpheus frigates were preparing for a cruize

cruize from Madras, to ſweep the Indian ſeas of the French depredators. Commodore Mitchell, with his ſquadron, were at Bravia.

Letters dated from Madras Camp, near the Mount, adviſe, that the preparations for the ſiege of the French iſlands have been immenſe, but they were ſtopped till further orders from England. The troops which were ordered againſt the Mauritius were compoſed of a corps of grenadiers, formed from the 1ſt, 3d, and 4th companies of our troops, conſiſting of 600 rank and file.

The young hoſtage Princes had joined their father Tippoo, in good health and ſpirits.—Harry Punt died at Poonah, in May.—Vizeram Rauze is ſaid to have been killed in an action with 6000 of his rebellious ſubjects.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Madrid, January 28.

By accounts publiſhed by this Court of the proceedings of the enemy before Roſas, dated the 11th inſtant, it appears that the place ſtill held out, notwithſtanding the evacuation of the ſmall Fort de la Trinidad; that the operations of the enemy had been conſiderably ſlackened by ſome deep falls of ſnow, and the general inclemency of the weather; and that a ſpirited enterpriſe had been executed, by a ſmall body of Spaniſh volunteers, on the enemy's park of artillery, in which they ſucceeded in ſpiking 14 guns, having killed and made priſoners near 150 artillerymen.

Accounts have alſo been received here that on the 10th inſtant Admiral Langara, in cruizing off the coaſt of Catalonia, fell in with and captured the French frigate L'Iphigenie, of 32 guns, which had ſailed from Toulon on the 4th inſtant, in company with La Veſtale. They had been ſeparated three days before in a ſtorm, in which it is ſuppoſed that La Veſtale was loſt.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 3.

Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Bligh, late of his Majeſty's ſhip the Alexander, to Mr Stephens.

On board the Marat, at Breſt, Nov. 23.

SIR, The arrival of the Canada muſt long ſince have informed their Lordſhips of my misfortune, in loſing his Majeſty's ſhip Alexander, late under my command, having been taken by a ſquadron of French ſhips of war, conſiſting of five of 74 guns, three large frigates, and an armed brig, commanded by Rear-Admiral Neilly; farther particulars and details I herewith tranſmit you, for their Lordſhips information.

At half paſt ſeven o'clock the French hoiſted Engliſh colours. About a quarter paſt eight o'clock we hoiſted our colours, upon which the French ſhips hauled down the Engliſh, and hoiſted theirs'; and drawing up within gun-ſhot, we began firing our ſtern chaces at them, and received their bow chaces. About nine o'clock, or ſhortly after, obſerving the ſhips in purſuit of the Canada, drawing up with her, and firing at each other their bow and ſtern chaces, I made the Canada's ſignal to form a-head for our mutual ſupport, being determined to defend the ſhips to the laſt extremity; which ſignal ſhe inſtantly anſwered, and endeavoured to put it in execution by ſteering towards us; but the ſhips in chace of her, ſeeing her intentions, hauled more to ſtarboard to cut her off, and which obliged her to ſteer the courſe ſhe had done before. We continued firing our ſtern chaces at the ſhips purſuing us till near eleven o'clock, when three ſhips of the line came up, and brought us to cloſe action, which we ſuſtained for upwards of two hours, when the ſhip was become a complete wreck, the main-yard, ſpanker-boom, and three top-gallant-yards ſhot away, all the lower maſts ſhot through in many places, and expected every minute to go over the ſide; all the other maſts and yards were alſo wounded, more or leſs, nearly the whole of the ſtanding and running rigging cut to pieces, the ſails torn into ribbons, and her hull much ſhattered, and making a great deal of water, and with difficulty ſhe floated into Breſt: At this time the ſhips that had chaced the Canada had quitted her, and were coming faſt up to us, the ſhot of one of them at the time paſſing over us. Thus ſituated, and cut off from all reſources, I judged it adviſeable to conſult my officers, and accordingly aſſembled them all on the quarter-deck; when upon ſurveying and examining the ſtate of the ſhip (engaged as I have already deſcribed), they deemed any farther reſiſtance would be ineffectual, as every poſſibly exertion had already been uſed in vain to ſave her, and therefore they were unanimouſly of opinion, that to reſign her would be the means of ſaving the lives of a number of brave men. Then, and not till then, (painful to relate,) I ordered the colours to be ſtruck; a meaſure which, on a full

inveſtigation, I hope and truſt their Lordſhips will not diſapprove. Hitherto I have not been able to collect an exact liſt of the killed and wounded, as many of the former were thrown overboard during the action, and, when taken poſſeſſion of, the people were divided, and ſent on board different ſhips, but I do not believe they exceed forty, or thereabout. No officer, above the rank of boatſwain's mate was killed. Lieutenant Fitzgerald of the marines, Meſſrs Burns, boatſwain, and M'Curdy, pilot, were wounded, but in a fair way of doing well. I am, &c.

Philip Stephens, Eſq; R. R. BLIGH.
Secretary of the Admiralty.

Horſe-Guards, Feb. 14.

Extract of a letter, dated Deventer, Jan. 21. from the Hon. Lieut. Gen. Harcourt, received by his R. H. the D. of York, and communicated to the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas.

I have the honour to acquaint your Royal Highneſs of the arrival of the army in their cantonments on the banks of the Yſſel on the 18th inſtant, though not without ſome loſs, as ſome of the Traineurs, unable to ſupport the fatigues of the march, and the extreme ſeverity of the weather, were left behind, and have probably fallen into the hands of the enemy.

It is a matter of no ſmall ſatisfaction to acquaint your Royal Highneſs, that we have not only ſaved all the ordnance, and moſt of the other ſtores depoſited at Arnheim, but that we have burnt all the veſſels containing forage and ſtores upon the Leck, and have deſtroyed moſt of the ammunition contained in fifteen ordnance veſſels at Rotterdam.

Extract of a diſpatch from Gen. the Hon. Sir J. Vaughan, K. B. received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Martinico, Dec. 18. 1794.

Sir, The evacuation of Fort Matilda, Guadaloupe, was an event to be expected; the poſition of the place is weak, the ground riſing inland immediately from the glacis. The work, which has been added at different times, is irregular, and preſents a narrow front to the ſtrong ground to the eaſtward, and has been conſtructed with bad maſonry.

Under theſe circumſtances, Lieut. Gen. Preſcott, with a ſmall garriſon, protracted the ſiege from the 14th of October to the 10th of December. Early in December the enemy's batteries were increaſed ſo, as greatly to exceed the artillery of the garriſon. Their fire on the 6th inſt. diſmounted all our guns upon the Cavalier; which is the higheſt and moſt commanding part of the fort; the number of killed and wounded was proportioned to the effect made upon the work; and the place became no longer tenable.

On the night of the 10th inſt. Lieut. Gen. Preſcott having previouſly arranged the order and the time of retreat with Rear-Adm. Thomſon, the whole garriſon was embarked without loſs.

I have the honour to incloſe to you the Lieut. General's account of the ſiege and evacuation, by which you will be informed of all the attending circumſtances.

Lieut. Gen. Preſcott reports, that it has been greatly owing to the ready aſſiſtance afforded to the garriſon by Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, and ſince by Rear-Adm. Thomſon, that he was enabled ſo long to reſiſt the efforts of the enemy. He alſo gives the higheſt encomiums to Capt. Bowen, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Terpſichore, who ſuperintended the embarkation, and by whoſe able diſpoſition of the boats, every thing was managed with the moſt perfect order and regularity; unfortunately he was ſeverely wounded, but we hope not in ſuch a manner as to endanger his life. I have the honour to be, &c. JOHN VAUGHAN.

[Here follow ſeveral letters from Gen. Preſcott and Adm. Thomſon, reſpecting the evacuation of Fort Matilda, which are little more than a repetition of the above. The officers who are mentioned as having diſtinguiſhed themſelves, are Capt. Mackay and Lieut. Paterſon of the 21ſt, Capt. Thomas of the 28th, Capt. Beckurth of the 56th regiments; and Mr Grant, collector of Baſſeterre, who commanded a few volunteers.]

Return of the killed and wounded in the garriſon of Fort Matilda, from the 14th *of October to the* 10th *of December.*

Total—16 killed, 78 wounded.

Officers wounded.—Capt. Walker of the 60th regiment; Midſhipman Lemage, of the Bellona; Midſhipman Anguin, of the Theſeus; and Mr Johnſton, volunteer, of the Vanguard.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 14.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Adm. Caldwell to Mr Stephens, dated on board the Majeſtic, off Martinique, Jan. 3.

The Ganges and Montague arrived at Fort Royal on the 20th of November laſt.

On the 30th October, being then about thirty leagues to the weſtward of Cape Finiſterre, they fell in with and captured the Jacobin, a ſhip of war, in the ſervice of the French government, carrying twenty-four 12 pounders, and 220 men, and brought her with them to this iſland. She had been nine days from Breſt, and taken nothing.

The Zebra returned to Fort Royal on the 4th of December, with the Carmagnole French ſchooner of ten guns, and 35 men, which ſhe took off St Lucia the 30th of November; and Captain Faulknor, of the Blanche, informs me of his having chaced an armed ſchooner on ſhore near Port Louis, Gaudaloupe, which he afterwards got off, and found ſhe was laden with gun powder, and ſent her to St John's, Antigua. The crew effected their eſcape. And by his letter of the 31ſt of December, he acquaints me of his having the day before chaced a large ſchooner into the Bay of Deſeada, where ſhe anchored cloſe under a battery, and a long range of muſquetry on the ſhore; and that, from the annoyance ſuch veſſels have rendered the trade, he thought it expedient to anchor, to ſilence the battery, and bring the ſchooner out, which, after ſome little time, he effected, by the crew of the ſchooner abandoning her, and the muſquetry from the ſhip not giving further moleſtation. By the papers found on board, ſhe was a national corvette, commanded by a Lieutenant de Vaiſſeaux, ſenior officer of a detachment from Point-a-Petre. The Blanche has ſuffered but little in her hull, maſts, or rigging. A midſhipman and one man were killed, and five wounded. The enemy at the battery, and on board the ſchooner, ſuffered conſiderably. Captain Rion, of the Beaulieu, alſo informs me, by letter of the 2d inſtant, of his having captured a faſt ſailing ſloop, of ten guns, and forty-one men, commanded by an Enſign de Vaiſſeaux, and carried her into Barbadoes. She ſailed from Point-a-Petre, in company with three other privateers.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Caldwell, to Mr Stephens, dated off Martinique, the 11th of January.

For the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, I incloſe two copies of letters received from Lieut. Watkins, of the Blanche, with minutes of Mr Milne, her ſecond Lieutenant, who came to me expreſs, giving an account of their taking the French frigate La Pique, of 38 guns, and 360 men, after an action of five hours, as brilliant and decided as ever happened; nor can too much praiſe and commendation be given to all the officers and ſhip's company. Their Lordſhips will ſee, by the minutes, the judicious manner in which the Blanche laid the enemy on board, and twice laſhed her bowſprit to the Blanche's capſtern, and, when the former's main and mizen maſts fell, ſhe payed off before the wind, and towed the enemy; when the ſtern ports not being large enough, they blew the upper tranſom beam away to admit the guns to run out, and fired into her bows for three hours—the marines, under Lieut. Richardſon, keeping ſo well directed and conſtant a fire, that not a man could appear upon her forecaſtle until ſhe ſtruck, when the ſecond Lieutenant, and ten men, ſwam on board, and took poſſeſſion of her.

Capt. Faulknor was unfortunately killed after two hours action, by which his Majeſty has loſt an officer as truly meritorious as the navy of England ever had.

P. S. It appears, by a recent account, there were many more than 360 men on board La Pique; one hundred and ſeventy-four are brought here, one hundred and ten wounded, and landed at the Saints, ſeventy-ſix found dead on board, when ſhe was taken poſſeſſion of: It is probable ſome were thrown over-board during the action, and it is known that numbers fell with her three maſts, and were drowned.

[Here follows a letter from Lieut. Watkins, giving a ſhort account of the action, ſimilar to the above.]

Copy of another letter from Lieut. Watkins to Vice-Admiral Caldwell, dated Iſle de Saints, Jan. 6.

SIR, The officer who delivers this to you is Lieut. David Milne, ſecond of his Majeſty's ſhip Blanche. I think it my duty to inform you, that his conduct, during the action with La Pique, is deſerving every attention you can pay him. From him you may learn all the particulars that you may be deſirous of knowing reſpecting the action. I have the honour to be, &c. FRED. WATKINS.

[Here follows verbatim the account given by Lieut. David Milne. We are ſorry we have not room for the whole of this ſpirited letter; what follows is the moſt material.]

'At half paſt eight P. M. ſaw the frigate about two leagues aſtern, eaſt of the ſchooner; taked, and made ſail. At a

quarter paſt twelve A. M. paſſed under her lee on the ſtarboard tack, ſhe on the larboard tack, and exchanged broadſides. At half paſt twelve A. M. tacked and came up with her faſt. When within muſquet ſhot, ſhe wore with an intention to rake us; we wore at the ſame time, and engaged her nearly aboard. At one A. M. put on our helm a ſtarboard, and run acroſs her ſtern, and laſhed her bowſprit to our capſtern, kept firing our quarterdeck guns, and other guns that would bear into her, and muſquetry, which ſhe returned from her tops, and from her quarterdeck guns, run in amid ſhip fore and aft. At this time our main and mizen maſts went overboard, and they attempted to board us, but were repulſed. At a quarter paſt two, A. M. ſhe dropped a ſtern; (at this time Capt. Faulknor fell). We got a hawſer up, and made her well faſt with her bowſprit abreaſt of our ſtarboard quarter, the marines keeping a conſtant fire of muſquetry into her. Finding the carpenters could not make the ports large enough, we blew out as much of the upper tranſom beam as would admit the two aftermoſt guns on the main deck, to be run out, and fired into her bows. At two, A. M. all the maſts were ſhot away. In this ſituation we towed her before the wind, engaging till a quarter paſt five, when ſhe called out, that '*She had ſtruck!' Myſelf and ten men ſwam on board*, and took poſſeſſion of La Pique, of 40 guns,

28 - 18 pounders, French.
8 - 9 ditto, ditto.
4 - 32 Carronades, braſs.

with a number of braſs ſwivels on her gunwale. At the time of action, we had away in prizes, two maſter's mates, and twelve men.—She is a noble frigate, came out on purpoſe to fight us, and had a ſchooner with men to attend her. She loſt killed, I think, about 120, as after I went on board, I threw 70 overboard, and during the action, they threw a great many: ſhe has a vaſt number wounded. Our loſs is ſmall, from the way we manœuvred her.'

The return of the killed and wounded on board the Blanche is as follows:—*Killed*, Capt. Robert Faulknor, Mr William Bolton, midſhipman; and ſix men. *Wounded*, nineteen.

Extract from Vice-Admiral Caldwell, to Mr Stephens, dated off Martinique, Jan. 15.

You will pleaſe to acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that General Sir John Vaughan and myſelf think it neceſſary to ſend a frigate to England immediately, to inform Government, that, on the 6th inſt. a convoy from France, under two or three frigates, got into Point-a-Petre, Guadaloupe.

Incloſed is a copy of Captain Wilſon's minutes, which is the beſt information we have, and by which their Lordſhips will ſee, that one of the enemy's ſhips was taken (the Duras), ſaid to be an old French Indiamen.

Minutes of Proceedings on board his Majeſty's ſhip Bellona, George Wilſon, Eſq; Commander, Jan. 5.

On Monday, Jan. 5. 1795. lat. 16 deg. 30 min. Deſeada bearing weſt, diſtance twelve leagues, at eight, A. M. deſcried two ſail ſtanding towards us: The weather being very hazy, I could only perceive one to be a frigate, which tacked and ſtood from us. We chaced her with light winds, and very hazy weather. About twelve o'clock, I diſcovered ten ſail to leeward lying too. The ſternmoſt I came up with, and began to fire, when ſhe ſtruck. I perceived four others hauled out, apparently with an intention to engage. At eight o'clock, I ſent an officer and boat on board the frigate, to take poſſeſſion, and found her to be Le Duras of 20 guns, four hundred troops, and ſeventy ſeamen. They reported her in a ſinking ſtate, during which time I lay to, expecting the other frigates to fetch me on the ſame tack, when Capt. Carpenter of the Alarm frigate, hailed me, to obſerve the ſame. At half paſt eight o'clock I ſaw the frigates had bore up, upon which I deſired Capt. Carpenter would take charge of the prize and follow with all expedition. I immediately made ſail, but the night was ſo dark and ſqually, that I could not keep ſight of them. I made the beſt of my way to Martinique, being in want of proviſions and water.

L'Eſcule, a ſeventy-four, cut down, mounting forty-ſix guns and five hundred men; L'Affrac of 36 guns; La Leveret 20 guns; La Prompte of 20 guns; Le Duras 20 guns, and ten armed tranſports, ſailed from Breſt on the 17th of November laſt, with troops and warlike ſtores. The Duras has on board field pieces, mortars, ſhot, ſhells, great quantities of ſmall arms, and entrenching tools of all ſorts; numbers not aſcertained.

(*End of the Gazettes.*)

SUB-

SUBSTANCE *of the Subſidiary Treaties entered into ſince the commencement of the preſent War, between Great Britain and other Countries.*

BY a treaty with the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, entered into on the 10th of April 1793, his Serene Highneſs engages to keep in readineſs for ſervice, during three years, 8000 men, as well infantry as cavalry. The levy money for theſe troops is 80 crowns *banco* for each horſeman, and 30 crowns *banco* for every foot ſoldier; the ſubſidy is 225,000 crowns *banco* per annum. The expence of obtaining recruits for the purpoſe of keeping this corps complete, and that of replacing any artillery, or other effects, which may be taken by the enemy, will be defrayed by this country. The pay of thoſe who may be wanting, between one ſpring review and the next, is not to be retained, but ſhall be allowed without abatement, as if they were complete: and, inſtead of what was formerly paid for recruiting, in the room of one killed, or three wounded, it is agreed, that, without diſtinction, each man ſhall be ſupplied at the rate of 12 crowns *banco* per head.

N. B. The crown *banco* is equal to four ſhillings and ninepence three farthings Engliſh.

By a ſecond treaty with the Landgrave, dated Aug. 23. 1793, another corps of 4000 men is taken into the Britiſh ſervice, upon terms proportioned as the above.

By a treaty with the Margrave of Baden, dated Sept. 21, 1793, a corps of Baden troops, including 754 men, is taken into the Britiſh ſervice upon the ſame terms.

By a treaty with the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, dated Oct. 5, 1793, a corps of 3000 troops of Heſſe Darmſtadt is taken into the Britiſh pay upon the ſame terms.

The treaty which the King of Sardinia, ſigned April 25, 1793, grants to his Sardinian Majeſty the ſum of L. 200,000 Sterling annually, during the whole courſe of the war. It is expreſsly ſtipulated, that the troops paid by this country, ſhall be employed excluſively in defence of his Sardinian Majeſty's dominions.

The treaty with the King of the Two Sicilys covenants, that his Sicilian Majeſty ſhall 'unite to the forces of his Britannic Majeſty, in order that he may employ them in the Mediterranean, either conjunctly, or in concert with his own military and naval forces, a body of 6000 land-troops, as well as four ſhips of the line, four frigates, and four ſmall ſhips of war. The ſubſiſtence and forage of the ſaid corps are to ſupplied by this country, as ſoon as it ſhall have quitted the dominions of his Sicilian Majeſty. His Britannic Majeſty engages to keep a reſpectable fleet of the line in the Mediterranean, as long as the dangers of the Two Sicilys, and the operations which they ſhall undertake againſt the common enemy, ſhall require; and his ſaid Majeſty engages to take ſuch arrangements as ſhall be moſt proper for maintaining, either by his own forces, or in concert with the other maritime powers engaged in this war, a decided ſuperiority in that ſea, and provide, by this means, for the ſecurity of Sicilian Majeſty's dominions.

By the treaty between his Britannic Majeſty, the King of Pruſſia, and the States General of the United Provinces, concluded at the Hague the 19th April, 1794, his Pruſſian Majeſty engages to furniſh an army compoſed of 62,400 men. This army ſhall remain united under a Pruſſian Commander, and ſhall act in the moſt effectual manner againſt the common enemy, either ſeparately or jointly with a body of troops in the pay of the maritime powers. It ſhall be provided with field-pieces, with tents, and all military equipments, neceſſary for acting in the field. In order to facilitate to his Pruſſian Majeſty the means of acting with vigour, and conformably to the ſentiments of zeal and concern with which he is animated for the common cauſe, his Britannic Majeſty, and his faithful allies, the Dutch, agree to furniſh to his Pruſſian Majeſty, a ſubſidy of 52,000l. Sterling per month, to be reckoned from the beginning of the month in which the treaty is ſigned; to pay to his Pruſſian Majeſty the ſum of 300,000l. Sterling, to enable him to defray the charge of completing that army, for putting it in a ſtate of action, and for carrying it to the place where it ſhall act; to pay the farther ſum of 100,000l. Sterling for the expences of the return of the army into territories of his Pruſſian Majeſty; to pay at the rate of 1l. 12s. per man per month, as a conſideration for bread and forage for the 62,400 men, which will amount to the ſum of 99,840l. a month. This ſum for bread and forage ſhall be made in advance at the beginning of each month, in the ſame manner as the ſubſidy, and ſhall begin the ſame day. All conqueſts made by the army, ſhall be made in the name of the Maritime Powers, and ſhall be at their diſpoſal at the concluſion of the war. By a ſeparate article it is agreed,

that

that the Dutch ſhall not be obliged to conform to the articles of this treaty beyond the term of the preſent year 1794; but their Britannic and Pruſſian Majeſties will adhere thereto, being deſirous of continuing the effects of theſe engagements until the end of the war, on the ſame conditions as are ſtipulated in the treaty with reſpect to the troops, to their employment, and to the payment of the ſubſidies, as well as the furniſhing of bread and forage.

N. B. The ſum paid by this country, in purſuance of the above treaty, (from the 1ſt of April 1794, to the end of September following), is *one million two hundred thouſand pounds.*

LONDON.

At the Court at St James's, the 16th of January 1795, preſent, the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council—His Majeſty, judging it expedient, under the preſent circumſtances, to admit into the ports of this kingdom all goods, wares, merchandizes, and effects, belonging to the ſubjects or inhabitants of the United Provinces, or to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects who may have goods, wares, merchandizes, or effects, in the ſaid United Provinces, in order that the ſame may be preſerved in ſafe cuſtody, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, as it is hereby ordered, that all goods, wares, merchandizes, and effects whatſoever, coming directly from any of the ports of the United Provinces, to any of the ports in this kingdom, in the veſſels of any country, and navigated in any manner, be permitted, until further orders, to be landed, and to be ſecured in warehouſes, under the joint locks of his Majeſty and of the proprietors, at the riſk and expence of the ſaid proprietors; there to remain ſafe in cuſtody, for the benefit of the proprietors thereof, until due proviſion ſhall be made by law to enable ſuch proprietors to re-export, or otherwiſe diſpoſe of the ſame. And the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury are to give the neceſſary directions herein accordingly.

W. Fawkener.

In conſequence of the embargo, vigilantly iſſued by Government on the ſhipping belonging to the United Provinces in our ports, ſeven homeward, and two outward-bound Dutch Eaſt Indiamen, richly laden, are detained at Plymouth, together with the following Dutch ſhips of war, viz.

Brakell	64 guns	Steernem	16 guns.
Zealand	64	Pyl	16
Thouland	36		

The Dutch veſſels, aware of the ſituation of affairs in their own country, were making preparations for their departure; on which the Engliſh men of war drew up in a line on the ſide towards the ſea, to prevent their eſcape.

The remains of the late gallant Governor of Gibraltar, Sir Robert Boyd, K. B. were interred agreeably to the directions of his will, in the King's baſtion, without any monumental record, or inſcription whatever.

Letters from the Secretary of State, Mr Dundas, have been ſent to the magiſtrates of the different ſea port towns relative to meaſures to be adopted for the manning of the royal navy.

In addition to the very general and liberal ſubſcriptions that are making in this country for the relief of the poor, during this inclement and very ſevere ſeaſon, many of the principal families in different parts, in conſequence of the very high price of wheat, have come to a reſolution, not to uſe any flour for paſtry, or articles of luxury at their tables, and to eat brown bread inſtead of white, at leaſt in the proportion of two-thirds in each family.

Jan. 23. A Common Hall was held, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the propriety of petitioning the Houſe of Commons to promote the object of a ſpeedy peace. The meeting was extremely clamorous whenever any gentlemen roſe to ſpeak againſt the motion; but the conduct of the Lord Mayor cannot be ſufficiently praiſed: addreſſing the aſſembly, he ſaid, he would not put the queſtion, unleſs it was fairly diſcuſſed, and begged that each party might be heard; by this means order was reſtored for a ſhort time, but the queſtion being very generally called for, it was carried for a ſpeedy peace, by a vaſt majority. Alderman Anderſon undertook to carry the petition to Parliament.

24. Mr Fox's birth-day was celebrated at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, by one of the moſt numerous companies that ever aſſembled on a ſimilar occaſion. The Duke of Bedford took the chair.

In a late ſitting of the Convention, the arrival in France of 1200 foreign watch-makers was announced. In a curious report upon the ſubject, it was ſtated, that from

from 350,000 to 400,000 watches were annually made in Europe.

The ſubſcription in the city of London for the relief of the poor on the 26th January, did then exceed 10,050l.

The Surpriſe tranſport, with Skirving, Palmer, Muir, and Margarot, on board, for Botany Bay, arrived at Rio de Janiero on the 2d of July laſt. Letters from on board her mention, that from the peculiar attention and humanity of Captain Campbell, not a ſingle death had happened among them. The conſpiracy among the deſerters and convicts (the particulars of which have been already ſtated) was to be headed by Skirving and Palmer, aided by Hugh Macpherſon, the firſt mate; Muir and Margarot had no concern in it. The plot was diſcovered in rather a ſingular manner: One of the convicts, who underſtood the Erſe language, overheard ſome deſerters talking about it in the Iriſh language, which he underſtood from their ſimilarity, and immediately gave information to the Captain, by which much bloodſhed was fortunately prevented. They were to ſail from Rio de Janeiro about the end of July.

The letters returned to Mr Dundas from the different ſea port towns in England, reſpecting the manning of the navy, in general recommend larger bounties; the payment of part of the ſeamen's wages, (which alſo ſhould be increaſed) on ſhore, for the ſupport of their families, with proviſion for their widows; and that no recruiting for the army be permitted in ſea port towns.

27. The trial of the Rev. Mr Jackſon at Dublin, for high treaſon, was poſtponed till next term, by the mutual conſent of both counſel, and for the accommodation of parties.

The Stadtholder enjoys upwards of 20,000l. per annum, ſecured on land in Germany, beſides the valuable perſonal property which he has brought with him to this country.

An order hath been ſent from the Admiralty Office to all the dock-yards, to exclude all ſtrangers of every deſcription. The ſame is to be obſerved in private yards, where government contracts are executing.

The anniverſary of the martyrdom of King Charles the Firſt, was kept with the uſual ſolemnity. No levee was held by the King at St James's palace. Their Majeſties and the Princeſſes heard divine ſervice in the private chapel at the Queen's Houſe.

The Turkiſh ambaſſador made his grand public entry the end of laſt month at St James's, where he was firſt introduced to his Majeſty; and afterwards to her Majeſty. He was received very graciouſly. He came in the King's carriages, attended by the Earl of Jerſey, who was ſent to compliment him by his Majeſty. The following is a liſt of the preſents given on the occaſion by his Excellency: They conſiſt of, to the King, a pair of gold piſtols, the ſtocks and barrels ſolid gold; three Arabian horſes, with gold bridles, and ſaddles trimmed with gold; and a gold dagger, with belt ornamented with pearls and diamonds. To the Queen and Princeſſes, a cheſt of ſilks, embroidered with gold; a plume of feathers for the head-dreſs, ſupported with a hand of ſolid gold, and the top of the feathers adorned with diamonds; to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Portland, and Lord Grenville, cheſts of ſilks.

A deputation from the apothecaries of England and Wales, entitling themſelves the *General Pharmaceutical Aſſociation*, waited upon Mr Pitt at his houſe in Downing-ſtreet, to ſtate to him the regulations which they intend to introduce into the profeſſion; when they were encouraged by him to proſecute their intentions, by preſenting a petition to Parliament with all poſſible ſpeed.

Feb. 2. A conſiderable thaw took place in the country, and around the metropolis, which occaſioned the moſt ſerious conſequences in many places. Bridges were broken down, and the roads in various parts rendered impaſſable.

In conſequence of the rapid melting of the ſnow, which commenced on Monday evening, a great number of houſes in Canterbury were overflowed, and the furniture in many materially damaged. The thaw continuing all Tueſday, and the greateſt part of Wedneſday, occaſioned the river Stour to ſpread its waters to a greater depth and extent than at any time ſince the year 1776, over all the adjoining low lands from Aſhford to Sandwich haven. At noon, on Wedneſday, the flood increaſed ſo rapidly, that many houſes in Stour-Street, Beer-cart-lane, Lamb-lane, Beſt's-lane, St Radegund's bath, Pound-lane, part of St Peter's, Cock-lane, St Dunſtan's, and North-lane, had their ground floors laid under water, thoſe neareſt the river ſeveral feet deep. The inhabitants were obliged to betake themſelves to their chambers for ſafety, and ſome families to leave their habitations.

In

In the afternoon it again began to freeze, which probably in ſome meaſure checked the ſupplies of the torrent, and leſſened its rapidity; and between ten and eleven at night the waters were perceived to ſubſide, and in the morning marked their progreſs, by leaving the ſtreets covered with broad and broken ſheets of ice.

A reputable farmer in Norfolk, lately on his return to Norwich, was ſo benumbed by the cold, as to be obliged to lie down, and would have periſhed, but that his dog, as if ſenſible of his ſituation, got on his breaſt, and extending itſelf acroſs him, preſerved his lungs from the cold, which would otherwiſe have proved fatal.

The quantities of ice on the coaſt of Holland and Germany, continue to prevent all communication from or with the Continent. A ſervant of Sir Morton Eden returned to town with his diſpatches, having been out ſeveral days at ſea in a ſloop of war of 16 guns, with an intention of landing at Cruxhaven on the Elbe. Several attempts were made to land him, but in vain; and the ſloop was nigh being loſt. Captains of ſhips who have cruized to the northward report, that they never ſaw ſuch quantities of ice before.

It having been intimated to the Eaſt India Company by Mr Dundas, that Government might probably apply to the ſhipping intereſt for ſome of their veſſels to be converted into ſhips of war, an unanimous reſolution has been entered into to ſtrengthen the maritime power to the utmoſt of their ability; and the Eaſt India Company will, in conſequence, furniſh near twenty ſhips capable of carrying near 50 guns, and about thirty ſhips capable of carrying 40 guns. There are about nine thouſand excellent ſeamen employed on ſhore in the different houſes of rendezvous in England—Theſe will now be better employed on board the fleet, and will furniſh a ſufficient proportion of ſeamen for twenty-five ſail of the line.

The preciſe value of the St Jago Spaniſh regiſter ſhip, retaken in April 1793, from the French, which the Lords of Appeal adjudged to the captors on the 29th January, is 935,000l. The perſons intereſted in this deciſion, are Rear Admiral John Gell, Eſq; who commanded the ſquadron, and the Captains, officers, and crews of the St George, of 98 guns, Egmont, Edgar, and Ganges of 74, and Phaeton frigate, of 38 guns, which laſt conveyed her ſafe to Portſmouth. Admiral Lord Hood gets fifty thouſand pounds as his ſhare. Admiral Gell will get, as his proportion, near 100,000l. prize-money. All the Captains of his fleet will divide about 30,000l. and ſo downwards in proportion.

The Dukes of Norfolk, Bedford, and the Earls Guildford and Lauderdale, have entered a proteſt in the Houſe of Lords, againſt the paſſing of the bill for ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act.

A French emigrant, who arrived in this metropolis only a few days ſince, took lodgings at a houſe, not of the beſt repute, in Caſtle-ſtreet, near Oxford-market, where he depoſited a trunk, containing 3,500 louis d'ors, a bank note of 100l. and jewels to the amount of 2000l.—On Friday laſt he took the whole property to the bank, with an intention of lodging it there for ſecurity, but that day being a holiday, he was under the neceſſity of bringing all back; the ſame evening, wanting to go out, he told the landlady of the houſe to be particularly careful of his trunk, as it was of great value; on his return it had been opened, and every thing taken out except a watch and chain, ſet with diamonds, and a pair of boots and ſhoes. The ſuſpected parties were taken into cuſtody, and underwent an examination before the ſitting magiſtrates at the Public Office, Marlborough-ſtreet, from whom, however, nothing could be diſcovered, conſequently they were diſcharged.

On the appointment of Dr Murray to the Provoſtſhip in the Univerſity of Dublin, the ſtudents, to teſtify their joy, not only illuminated the windows of their ſeveral chambers, but ſallied forth to the ſtreets, compelling the inhabitants to do the ſame. They were joined by the mob, who plundered and deſtroyed a houſe of rendezvous, belonging to a regiment recruiting in the city. The ſoldiers were called in, who ſeized ſeveral of the rioters, ſome of them of a genteel appearance. After examination they were committed to Newgate.

The city of York have agreed to petition Parliament for peace. There were only three diſſentient voices.

Very afflicting accounts have been received from the ſettlement of Sierra Leone in Africa, which hath been wantonly attacked by a ſquadron of French frigates. This ſettlement had for its object, to bring the inhabitants of the country to a friendly intercourſe, by obſerving, not merely the ſtrict rules of juſtice in commerce with them, but to gain their affection and con-

confidence by the offices of kindneſs, as the means of introducing amongſt them the knowledge and bleſſings of civilized life.—The French continued at Sierra Leone till the 23d of October, during which time they wooded and watered, but never proceeded into the country, nor injured the plantations: they took with them, or deſtroyed 11 veſſels belonging to the Company, ten of them from London, and proceeded down the coaſt, with intent to ſerve in like manner all the Britiſh, Dutch, and Portugueſe ſettlements: The Iſle of Bourbon was their place of deſtination. On their departure, the ſettlers who had lived in the woods and under tents, &c. returned to the town, and had begun to repair the damage that it had ſuſtained.—We are happy in being able to add, that during this unprecedented and cruel attack, on our part only two men were killed, and five wounded.

Feb. 10. The Earl of Abingdon was brought up to receive judgement in the King's Bench, for a libel on Mr Sermon, an attorney. The Court deferred paſſing final ſentence on his Lordſhip, but committed him to priſon till the laſt day of the preſent term. On the 13th his Lordſhip was ſentenced to three months impriſonment in the King's Bench, and a fine of 100l. and to find ſecurity for his future behaviour.

Colonel Ramſay who was ſent over to Helvoetſluys, with a flag of truce to enquire into the ſtate of the Britiſh ſick, left there, experienced the moſt polite attention from the French commander, who had iſſued orders that every thing requiſite for the comfortable accommodation of the priſoners there ſhould be provided. On a repreſentation from the Britiſh ſurgeons, he had ſent for port wine from Rotterdam for the uſe of the hoſpitals.

According to an account now on the table of the Houſe of Commons, of the quantity of ſtarch paying duty, the wheat uſed in manufacturing that article, is equal to 53,000 quarters. We venture to calculate, that the conſumption in hair-powder is not leſs; making together a ſupply, if ground into flour, and uſed for bread, pyes, and puddings, that would feed all the inhabitants within the bills of mortality for eight weeks.

The committee for the relief of wounded ſeamen have laudably voted a pair of elegant goblets, value five hundred guineas, to Rear-Amiral Sir G. Bowyer, and Rear-Amiral Sir Thomas Paiſley, each of whom loſt a leg in the ſupport of the Britiſh flag on the 1ſt of June.

25. The grand fleet arrived at Portſmouth, under the command of Earl Howe, conſiſting of 33 ſail of the line, and 12 frigates, with a French brig of war, which was taken on the cruize. The grand fleet conveyed the outward-bound merchant fleets, conſiſting of 395 ſail, to a conſiderable diſtance to the weſtward of Cape Finiſterre; and Admiral Parker, with the ſquadron under his command, took the charge of the ſhips for the Weſt Indies; and the Blenheim of 98 guns, and the Bombay Caſtle of 74 guns, took charge of the Mediterranean ſhips, in order to convoy them ſafely to their places of deſtination.

EDINBURGH.

THE preſent month has not afforded a great variety of domeſtic occurrences; but to the honour and credit of the kingdom in general, and particularly this part of it, at no period has a more liberal, generous and benevolent ſpirit ſhown itſelf. To record all the public charities which have appeared in the newſpapers, would occupy a volume; and we again repeat that we hope, upon the part of the receivers, a proper ſenſe of gratitude and ſubmiſſion will be felt and returned.

On the 20th of January Alexander Davidſon, in Rattray, on his return from Aberdeen on horſeback, loſt his way in the links of Forvie, and having gone into a cottage for a guide, an old man very humanely went out to ſhow him the road; owing to the darkneſs of the night, and a heavy fall of ſnow, they miſtook their way, and coming upon the loch of Forvie, the ice gave way, the two men and the horſe fell in, and all periſhed. The poor man has left a wife, and five infant children.

A thaw commenced on Saturday the 7th, and continued till Tueſday evening. On that day there was a great fall of rain, which melted a deal of ſnow, by which the under flats of the houſes in the Cowgate, and other low lying ſtreets in this city, were flooded with water. Tueſday night, the froſt again ſet in, accompanied with ſnow, which continued falling till Thurſday morning. There was alſo a ſtrong gale of wind from the eaſtward, which has drifted the ſnow to a great depth in many places, ſo that travelling is entirely interrupted.

On the morning of the 9th, a butcher, belonging to Kelſo, was found dead among the ſnow, on the road betwixt Yetholm and Morebattle, with his horſe and dog both ſtanding by him.

On Tueſday, the 10th, part of an old tenement near the Croſs fell down; but, though there were many paſſengers near it at the time, fortunately none were hurt, as the rubbiſh fell within-ſide the walls. The remaining part of the building is now taking down to prevent any accident, as it is in a very ruinous ſtate.

The Parliamentary Board of agriculture, in conſideration of the probable ſcarcity of wheat, have agreed to propoſe a premium of one thouſand pounds to the perſon who ſhall grow the largeſt breadth of potatoes, on lands never applied to the culture of that plant before; they have liberally excluded the members of their own board from becoming candidates for this valuable prize.

From the great inundations occaſioned in England by the late thaw, ſeveral bridges have been broken down. Much injury, it is ſaid, has been done by the overflowing of the rivers Trent and Derwent; and there is every reaſon to fear, that ſimilar accounts will be received from every part of the country.

Orders have been ſent to Hull from the Admiralty, to take up 10,000 tons of ſhipping for the tranſport ſervice.

At Haddington, on Friday the 13th, there was no grain in the market, oats excepted, which ſold at 15s. 14s. and 12s.

On the 18th, upon motion of the Rt Hon. Lord Provoſt, the Town Council unanimouſly voted their thanks to Sir William Forbes, J. Hunter and Co. Meſſrs Manſfield, Ramſay, and Co. and the Britiſh Linen Company, for fifty guineas ſent by each of them for the immediate relief of the poor during the preſent rigorous ſeaſon.—The Council alſo appointed a general collection in all the churches, chapels, &c. in this city and ſuburbs, for the relief of the poor, upon Thurſday the 26th curt. being the day appointed for a general faſt.

— The Committee for the relief of the poor of this city, upon Friday and Saturday laſt, diſtributed 3930 pecks of the very beſt oat meal, upwards of a hundred guineas in money, and a conſiderable quantity of coals, to the poor of this city and liberties, not entitled to any other charity.

Amongſt other charitable donations, at a ſelect party of gentlemen aſſembled at Fortune's on the 24th ult. to celebrate collected, and ſent to the Society for the relief of the induſtrious poor.

This morning about three o'clock a fire broke out in a houſe in the Old Poſt Office Cloſe. Immediate aſſiſtance being procured it was ſoon extinguiſhed, and we are happy to hear the damage is trifling.

A moſt ſingular accident happened at Huntlycote a fortnight ago—While Mr Gibſon and his herd were relieving ſome ſheep from under the ſnow on a bank ſide, a drift of the ſnow ſhot down from the higher ground, and entirely buried them under it. There they muſt have ſtill remained, but for the ſagacity of their dogs, which went home, and by their reſtleſſneſs and repeated howling attracted the notice of the females. The dogs ſtill courting attention, were followed to the place where their maſters were buried, and where the ſagacious creatures inſtantly began ſcraping away the ſnow. Aſſiſtance being got, Mr Gibſon was firſt dug out, after ſix hours being thus covered, and the herd at a little diſtance from him. Both were in a very low ſtate, and the herd ſometime ſpeechleſs, but he is now got well.

A gentleman who arrived on the 20th, from Galloway, ſays, that on the 18th, when he left that country, he ſaw ſeveral ploughs at work in the fields; and that they had no ſnow there, and very little froſt, for a month paſt.

22. This day an expreſs arrived in town from London, with an order of Council for laying an embargo on all the veſſels in the different ports in Scotland, which was immediately forwarded.

All the convaleſcents of the officers and men compoſing the Duke of York's army, who are in this country, are ordered to Colcheſter, where a depot is to be formed for the ſecurity of the coaſt; that place being fixed upon to perform, on the north ſide of the river, the functions of Chatham to the ſouthward.

A chain of frigates is now ſtationed all along the north coaſt, from the mouth of the Thames to Newcaſtle, at the diſtance of ſeven leagues each. This is for the purpoſe of protecting the coal and northern trade, objects of ſuch conſequence to the metropolis.

The number of veſſels that cleared at the Sound Cuſtom-houſe laſt year, was 10,511, of which 3457, or more than one-third were Britiſh; a proof of the great ſuperiority of Britiſh commerce.

26. This day being appointed to be kept as a public faſt, it was obſerved with much

much ſolemnity. The churches were very much crowded, notwithſtanding the inclemency of the ſeaſon. The following are the ſums collected at the different churches and places of worſhip, there being a public collection for the relief of the poor, by order of the magiſtrates. Mr Fox's birth day, forty pounds were

High Church -	L. 53	17	11½
Trone Church -	25	1	2¼
New North Church -	26	3	2½
Old Church - -	9	10	4½
Tolbooth Church -	29	1	8
Lady Yeſter's Church -	15	5	6
Old Grey Friar's Church	19	19	6
New Grey Friar's Church	16	18	9
College Church - -	4	19	0
St Andrew's Church -	67	0	0
Canongate Church -	15	0	0
New Church, New-ſtreet, Canongate - -	9	0	0
St Cuthbert's Church -	23	0	2¾
Chapel of Eaſe, Croſscauſeway - -	15	3	8½
Lady Glenorchy's Chapel,	19	9	8½
Chapel of Eaſe, Leith Wynd	5	5	0
Rev. Mr Struther's Congregation, Drummond-ſtreet	24	2	0
Rev. Mr Peddie's Congregation, Briſto-ſtreet -	17	2	2
Rev. Mr Hall's Congregation, Thiſtle-ſtreet - -	10	0	0
Gaelic Chapel, Graſsmarket	4	13	0
Rev. Meſſ. Allan and Webſter's Chapel, Drummond-ſtreet and Carrubber's Cloſe	20	10	6
Rev. Mr Cleeve's Chapel, Queen-ſtreet - -	12	9	5½
Biſhop Hay's Congregation, Blackfriar's Wynd -	4	5	0
Biſhop Abernethy-Drummond and Rev. Mr John Allan's Chapel, Skinner's Cloſe	8	2	4
Congregation in Chalmers's Cloſe - -	14	2	11¾
New Aſſociate Congregation, Potter-row -	8	7	0
Engliſh Epiſcopal Chapel, Cowgate - - -	47	3	7
Rev. Mr Sandford's ditto, Regiſter-ſtreet - -	17	8	6
Baptiſt Congregation, Richmond Court - -	15	3	1½
L.	558	5	4½

27. The brig John, Thomſon maſter, which arrived from Chriſtianſunds about the 24th February, brings advice, that there were then lying there ready for ſea, and to ſail on the 20th, two French frigates of 44 guns, and La Republique of 28th guns: About 300 of their crews have died ſince their arrival at Chriſtianſands; and they ſhot one of their own captains for having ſpoken in favour of monarchy.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Kingſmill, to Lord Milton, dated Hazard ſloop, Cork harbour, Feb. 20th.—'My Lord, The Swiftſure, Regulus, and Triton, ſailed yeſterday with ninety-three outward-bound Weſt India traders under convoy, and they will be reinforced by the Magnanime, to whoſe Captain I ſent the neceſſary orders, on her appearance off the harbour, this morning. The Pearl is juſt arrived.

'P. S. An American ſhip, juſt arrived from L'Orient, brings an account that twelve ſail of French men of war had put in there, ten days ago, two or three diſmaſted, and all in a moſt ſhattered condition, with their pumps conſtantly going; they were ſeparated from the other part of their fleet, which they gave a dreadful account of, and that two or three had abſolutely foundered. I write this to your Lordſhip in great haſte to ſave poſt.'

Feb. 28. General Balfour arrived at Newcaſtle, charged with the important office of inſpecting the coaſt, and putting that harbour into the beſt poſture of defence he poſſibly can; as alſo to immediately make a report of the moſt proper ſituation for an encampment in this neighbourhood, which is to be formed at as early a period as the ſeaſon will admit.—On the 26th, a ſtrong gale ſprung up from the north eaſt, which continued to blow very hard till the 28th at night, in the courſe of which much damage was done amongſt the ſhipping on the eaſt coaſt. The William of this port, coal load, was wrecked at the mouth of the Humber, the ſhip was totally loſt, but the crew were fortunately all ſaved. The Bell, with much difficulty, reached the Humber, after ſuſtaining great damage. The Good Intent, of Shields, was ſtranded upon the Middle, and it is feared will be loſt. On the 28th the gale was ſo heavy, that ſeveral veſſels broke from their moorings in the girt, in Shields. The Peſſy was alſo ſunk, but her cargo is got out, and ſhe is ſince weighed. Two veſſels, in coming in on the 28th, received ſome damage.

There has occurred ſeveral inſtances during the month, of people in different parts of the country having periſhed in the ſnow.

The taxes appear to be as little oppreſſive as any that could well be deviſed.

That upon hair powder, in ſome peculiar inſtances of large families, where rank and fortune are at variance, will prove rather embarraſſing; but it will be amazingly productive.

THIS month has proved equally ſevere and trying as the laſt; the degree of cold has not reached ſo high, but ſtorm has ſucceeded ſtorm, and kept the face of the ground completely hidden from the ſight of man. The thermometer has varied from 18° to 33°. Sometimes there were appearances of thaw and freſh weather; but theſe laſted only a ſhort while. For ſome days the metropolis experienced conſiderable hardſhip from a ſcarcity of coals; they ſold from 10s. 6d. to 15s. a cart of 12 cwt. However, by the well-timed exertions of thoſe in power, the roads were cleared by the military, and plenty reſtored. Beef and mutton are ſomewhat higher than laſt month; but the ſupply of plenty of good haddocks, and the herrings from the frith, have prevented any great riſe in prices. We underſtand that the ſtorm has proved very deſtructive to the game of all kinds; beſides being rendered an eaſy prey, vaſt numbers have periſhed through cold and want.

The various Engliſh agricultural reports ſtate, that the continuation of the froſt has admitted of no labour in the fields ſince the laſt month's report. The two ſudden thaws, and immediate returns to ſeverer freezing, have inundated, and covered all the lower parts of the iſland with ice. What the effects of this may be on the extenſive growing plants of wheat beneath, are every where the ſubject of ſerious ſpeculation. Bean and pea ſowing, which ſhould have commenced before this, muſt be generally thrown out of courſe from the ſame cauſe. The wheat ſtacks are diminiſhing rapidly in moſt counties, from the hope of higher prices; but the great quantities of corn along the coaſt, ready to preſs to market when the navigation again opens, will probably diſappoint that expectation. The correct and vigilant reſearches of the Lord Mayor, have aſcertained, that rational prudence may prevent a real ſcarcity, his Lordſhip's enquiry into the monopolizing arts of buying bread-corn out of coaſting veſſels, by what is called the *run*, might tend likewiſe to prevent any artificial one.—The Parliamentary Board of Agriculture ſtate, from their general returns juſt obtained, that a full moiety of laſt year's crop remains unthraſhed. The turnips have been much injured by the froſt that ſucceeded the ſhort thaw. All kinds of prime meat are ſcarce and high priced, eſpecially mutton, which is worth 4s. 6d. per ſtone, as it walks. Pig pork, veal, and houſe lamb, are getting higher daily. Hay, not within diſtance of the London market, has not yet advanced materially in price.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Kingſton, Jamaica, on the 30th of October laſt, Colin M'Larty, M. D. to Miſs E. S. Breon, only daughter and heireſs of the late Edmund Breon, Eſq; of Cheſter Vale.

Jan. 24. At Highfield, John Mackenzie, Eſq; of Allangrange, to Miſs Bowman.

Feb. 2. At Glaſgow, Dr William Stedman, phyſician in St Croix, to Miſs Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of the late Dr George Gordon of St Kitts.

— The Rev. David Brown, miniſter of Crailing, to Miſs Janet Dawſon, daughter of Wm Dawſon, Eſq; of Gradon.

10. Mr John Spotiſwood, merchant, to Miſs Sabina Nicolſon, daughter of the late George Nicolſon, Eſq; of Jerviſton.

12. At Leith, Mr Alexander George Milne, merchant, to Miſs Patiſon, daughter of Mr John Patiſon, town-clerk of Leith.

17. At Aberdeen, Mr Alexander Brown, bookſeller, to Miſs Chalmers, daughter of Mr Chalmers, printer.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 27. At London, Lady Viſcounteſs Belgrave, a ſon.

29. At Greenock, Mrs Campbell of Aſkomell, a daughter.

Feb. 7. At Moſsknow, Mrs Graham, younger of Moſsknow, a daughter.

The Lady of the Hon. Mr Dundas, ſon of Lord Dundas, of a ſon and heir.

18. At Levenſide, Mrs Colonel Campbell, of Stoneſield, a ſon.

19. At Edinburgh, Mrs Scrymgeour, a daughter.

23. At Fintray Houſe, Lady Forbes, a daughter.

28. At Carnock, Mrs Stewart Nicolſon, a ſon.

DEATHS.

At St Thomas's Mount, in the Eaſt Indies, Capt. Roſs, commanding the detachment of royal artillery.

At

At Martinico, in January laſt, Capt. John Dallas, of the 46th regt.

At Demarary, Mr Archibald Robertſon, fifth ſon of the late Charles Robertſon, Eſq; of Kindeace.

5. At Glaſgow, Mrs Ann Conſtable, late of the iſland of St Chriſtopher.

— At Glynd, in Suſſex, in the 100th year of her age, Mrs King.

6. At Perth, Mr Thomas Ruddoch, of the Cuſtoms.

— At Peterchurch in Herefordſhire, Richard Brown, in the 108th year of his age. He lived in the reign of ſix ſovereigns, and was ſo little enfeebled by age as to walk out to the hay-makers during the laſt harveſt. He was ſeldom ſeen without a pipe in his mouth, and took *his laſt whiff* a ſhort time before his death.

— The Rev. George Berkely, L. L. D. Prebendary of Canterbury, and ſon of the late Lord Biſhop of Cloyne.

8. At Dumfries, Mr Robert Beattie, accountant.

— At London, Dr J. Robertſon, Howard Street.

— At Edinburgh, Jo. Allen, Eſq; of Errol.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Blair, wife of the Rev. Dr Blair.

— At Bathgate, Mr John Wallace, ſurgeon.

Of wounds received in an engagement with the French on the banks of the Waal, the 8th inſt. Lieut. Col. Buller, of the 27th foot.

10. At Ayr, Mr William Newall, late ſurveyor of the cuſtoms at that port.

— The Hon. Miſs Amelia Barbara Kinnaird, youngeſt daughter of Lord Kinnaird.

11. At Saliſbury, Capt. John Meyer, of the 23d light dragoons.

At his ſeat near Cambridge, Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart. in the 78th year of his age.

12. At Roſebank, near Stirling, Michael Potter, Eſq; of Eaſter Livilands.

— At Chiſlehurſt, the Hon. Thomas Broderick, under ſecretary of ſtate.

13. At Mayhole, Mrs Jane Ferguſſon, aged 85, relict of Gilbert M'Mikin, Eſq; of Killantringan.

— At London, the Hon. Miſs Fitzroy, eldeſt daughter of Lord Southampton.

At Wakefield, in Yorkſhire, Colonel William Dundas, late of the royals.

At London, William Innes, Eſq; aged 76, one of the oldeſt and moſt reſpectable Weſt India merchants.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs Katharine Drummond, daughter of the late Alex. Drummond, Eſq.

— At Glaſgow, Miſs Janet Corbet, daughter of the late James Corbet, Eſq; of Kinmuire.

— At Bath, the Counteſs-dowager of Carliſle.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Cunningham, widow of Capt. James Johnſtone, of the royal navy.

15. At Fountainbridge, Mr William Bertram, late merchant in Edinburgh.

— At London, Rt Hon. Lady Romney; and youngeſt ſiſter of the Earl of Egremont.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Cockburn, relict of Hugh Smyth of Kup, writer in Edinburgh.

— Charles Bowles, Eſq; of Eaſt Sheen, late ſheriff for the county of Surrey.

16. At Edinburgh, Mr James Izett, late hat manufacturer.

— At Dumfries, Mr John Clerk, writer, and late provoſt of that borough.

— At Newhall, Patrick Aliſon, Eſq; of Newhall, aged 81.

17. Mr Thomas Steele, merchant, Glaſgow.

— At London, Mr J. Egerton, bookſeller.

— At Newcaſtle, Mrs Frances Muirhead, daughter of the deceaſed James Muirhead, Eſq; of Lachope.

— At Sidmouth, James Mansfield, jun. Eſq; banker in Edinburgh.

18. At Edinburgh, Miſs Ann Maria Innes, daughter of the late Dr Alexander Innes, of the iſland of St Chriſtophers.

— At Harewood-houſe, Yorkſhire, the Rt Hon. Lord Harewood. His Lordſhip dying without iſſue, the title is extinct.

— At his apartments in the Britiſh Muſeum, the Rev. Richard Southgate, one of the librarians, and rector of Warſope in Nottinghamſhire.

19. At her ſeat at Long Newton, near Darlington, Lady Vane, relict of the late Rev. Sir H. Vane, Bart. and mother of the preſent Sir H. Vane, Bart. M. P. for the city of Durham.

— At Treehorn, Ayreſhire, John Patrick of Treehorn, Eſq; aged 64.

— At Sweethope, Mr John Anderſon, ſenior, late merchant in Glaſgow.

— At Goſport, Capt. John Bligh, of the navy, brother of Rear-Admiral Bligh, who ſo gallantly defended the Alexander, of 74 guns.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Borthwick, relict of Mr John Shaw, upholdſterer.

— At London, Commiſſioner Wallice, of the navy.

21. At Clunie, in Braemar, Mr Charles Farquharſon, aged 76, factor to James Farquharſon, Eſq; of Invercauld.

21. At Gogar Houſe, near Alloa, Francis Maſterton, Eſq; of Gogar, in the 79th year of his age.

22. At London, Mr Stanley Crowder, bookſeller.

23. At

23. At Goodlyburn, near Perth, Charles Robertſon, Eſq; of Balnagard.

— At Glaſgow, Mr John Taſſie, merchant.

— At Edinburgh, Miſs Mary Scott, daughter of the late Alex. Scott, Eſq; of Sinton.

— At Aberdeen, the Rev. Robert Lumſden, miniſter of Kildrummy.

— At Glenmuick, Mrs Brown, ſpouſe to the Rev. Mr George Brown.

21. At Forfar, in the 80th year of his age, Mr James Campbell, ſon of the late George Campbell, Eſq; of Carſegowry. He was the laſt of nine ſons who all arrived at manhood.

24. At Glaſgow, Mrs Lilias Dunlop, relict of George Buchannan, Eſq; of Mount Vernon.

— At Edinburgh, David Anſtruther, Eſq; late Captain in the 42d regiment of foot.

27. At Greenbank, Maitland Hutcheſon, Eſq; of Greenbank.

29. At Edinburgh, Mr William Finlayſon, Depute Clerk of the Bills.

29. At Glaſgow, Mrs Mary Campbell, ſiſter of Angus Campbell, Eſq; of Inverliver.

— Mrs Eleanor Agnew, daughter of the late Sir Andrew Agnew, of Lochnaw.

30. At Edinburgh, Mr James Johnſton, writer in Edinburgh.

— At London, Lieut. Gen. Stuart Douglas, Colonel of the 99th regt. and brother of the late Sir John Douglas, of Kelhead, Bart.

Lately, at Laverton, aged 91, Joſeph Purton, farrier, father, grandfather, and great grandfather to 161 children.

Feb. 1. Mr George Stephan, of the Accountant's Office, Bank of Scotland.

2. At Glaſgow, Mrs Elizabeth Montgomery, relict of John Drummond, Eſq; Collector of Exciſe.

— At Hull, Lieut. Symes, of the royal navy.

— At Newliſton, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Julian Maitland, ſpouſe of Thomas Hog, Eſq; of Newliſton.

3. At Dunkeld, Capt. Maxwell.

— At Lambeth, the celebrated Mr Parſons, comedian.

— At Fordwich, Richard Edwards, Eſq; Admiral of the Blue, aged 80.

4. At Lauriefton, near Edinburgh, Miſs Margaret Erſkine, ſecond daughter of Dr John Erſkine, of Carnoch, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh.

— At London, John Webb, Eſq; M. P. for the city of Gloucester.

— At London, the Rt Hon. George, Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, Admiral of the White, and Joint Vice Treaſurer of Ireland. He is ſucceeded by his ſon Lord Vallitort, M. P. for Fowey, who married Lady Sophia Hobart, daughter of the late Earl of Buckinghamſhire.

— Rev. Mr Charles Gordon, miniſter of the pariſh of Clova, in his 79th year.

6. At Edinburgh, the Rev. James Scott, miniſter of the Aſſociate Congregation in Portſburgh, in the 2d year of his miniſtry, and 26th year of his age.

— Mr Thomas Walker, formerly a joiner in York, aged 102.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr James Smith, glover, in an advanced age.

9. At London, the Rt Hon. Thomas Earl of Macclesfield. He is ſucceeded in titles and eſtate, by his ſon Viſcount Parker, M. P. for Minehead, and Comptroller of the Houſhold, who married, in 1780, Miſs Drake, of Amerſham.

— Rev. Mr John Gibſon, miniſter of Mains.

12. At Haddington, the Rev. Mr Buchannan, many years miniſter of the Epiſcopal Congregation there.

13. At Edinburgh, Mr John Douglas, Albany Herald.

14. The Rt Hon. Earl of Bective, of the kingdom of Ireland, and one of the Knights of St Patrick.

15. At Stenhouſe, Lady Bruce of Stenhouſe.

— William Dundas, Eſq; brother to Secretary Dundas; Warden of the Mint in Scotland, and Chamberlain of Ros.

— At Pittenweem, the Rev. Mr John Nairne, miniſter of Anſtruther Eaſter.

17. At Greenock, Mr Gavin Fullerton, ſurgeon.

19. At Gilmerton, Sir David Kinloch, of Gilmerton, Bart. and writer to the Privy Seal. He is ſucceeded by his ſon, now Sir Francis.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Young, widow of Lieut. Col. John Young, in her 90th year.

— At London, John Sawbridge, Eſq; an Alderman, and one of the four repreſentatives in Parliament, for that city.

22. Rev. Mr Andrew Bunyan, miniſter of the goſpel at Howgate, after going through the public ſervice, in his 73d year.

— At Kelſo, Mrs Jean Potts, at the advanced age of 96. She continued to teach a ſchool till within eight days of her death.

— At the palace of Holyroodhouſe, her Grace Jean, Ducheſs Dowager of Athol, and Lady of Lord Adam Gordon, Commander of His Majeſty's forces in Scotland.

— At London, the Hon. Archibald Stuart, uncle to the Earl of Moray.

— Dr Alexander Gerard, Profeſſor of Divinity in the King's College, Aberdeen, and one of his Majeſty's Chaplains for Scotland. His literary abilities are well known to the learned world. He was Moderator of the General Aſſembly in 1764.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Betty Gaſton, daugh-

daughter of the late Mr Gaſton, merchant, Kello, at the great age of 94.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Greeme of Græmeſhall.

27. At Aberdeen Mr James Grant, ſecond ſon of Robert Grant, Eſq; of Druminner.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Gordon, relict of the late Bailie Robert Murray, Canongate.

PREFERMENTS.

His R. H. the Duke of York, to be Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces, vice Lord Amherſt; with the rank of Field Marſhall.

The moſt Hon. Marquis Cornwallis to be Maſter-General of the Ordnance, vice the Duke of Richmond.

Hon. Charles Laurence Dundas, to be Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Dr Newcombe, Biſhop of Waterford, to be Archbiſhop of Armagh.

Rev. Dr O'Berne, to be Biſhop of Oſſory.

Rev. Richard Murray, to be Provoſt of Trinity College, Dublin.

Peter Favene, Eſq; to be Conſul at the Canary Iſlands.

Robert Shore Milnes, Eſq; to be Governor of the Iſland of Martinique.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Aids-de-Camp to his Majeſty.

Lieut. Col. Eyre Coot; Lieut. Col. Geo. K. H. Couſſmaker; Lieut. Col. Harry Burrard; and Lieut. Col. Charles Lennox.

Royal horſe guards. Brevet Lieut. Colonel Miles Stavely, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Blathwaite, appointed to the command of the 81ſt foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Guſtavus Bedford to be Major, vice Stavely.

15th drag. Major Wm Erſkine to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Hopkinſon, who retires. Capt. Robert Pocklington to be Major, vice Erſkine.

Royal Artillery. Major Edw. Stephens to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Sowerby, retired. Capt. Thomas Trotter to be Major, vice Stephens, promoted. Capt. John Ramſay to be Major, vice Roſs, deceaſed.

1ſt foot guards. Capt. Wm Henry Clinton to be Captain of a company, by purchaſe, vice Stanhope, who retires.

3d foot guards. Lieut. Col. William Johnſton to be Captain of a company, vice Alexander Campbell, appointed to the command of the 116th. Capt. Tomkyns H. Turner to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Johnſton.

3d foot. Major George Earl of Dalhouſie to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice St John, promoted to the 117th. Brevet Major Robert Raitt to be Major, vice Lord Dalhouſie.

9th foot. Major General Albemarle Bertie, from 81ſt, to be Colonel, vice Leſlie, deceaſed.

11th foot. Lieut. Col. Edmund Viſcount Dungarvan, from 87th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Glover, who exchanges.

19th foot. Major George Dalrymple, from 42d foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Coats, promoted to the command of 2d foot.

23th foot. Brevet Major H. A. Wright to be Major, by purchaſe, vice St Clair, promoted.

27th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Geo. Gilman to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchaſe, vice Buller, deceaſed. Brevet Lieut. Col. W. Ramſay, from 14th foot, to be Major, vice Gilman.

31ſt foot. Capt. the Hon. William Stewart, from 22d foot, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Hay, promoted. Capt. George Pigot to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Stewart. Capt. R. Arbuthnott to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Pigot.

37th foot. Capt. Fred. A. N. Beckwith to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Hope, promoted.

42d foot. Brevet Major Wm Dickſon to be Major, vice Dalrymple, promoted in 19th foot.

43d foot. Major George Dennis to be Lieutenant Colonel.

67th foot. Major James Fitter to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Croſbie, appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal Dublin Regiment. Capt. William Bain to be Major, vice Fitter.

81ſt foot. Major Gen. Winter Blathwaite, from Royal Horſe Guards, to be Colonel, vice Bertie, removed to 9th foot.

82d foot, 1ſt bat. Major John Crewe, from 103d, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Bowes, who retires.

86th foot. Major Alexander Campbell to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Sladden, who retires. Capt. Hugh Baillie, from 97th, to be Major, vice Campbell.

87th foot. Lieut. Col. John Glover, from 11th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lord Dungarvan, who exchanges.

90th foot, 2d bat. Major Thomas Cholmondeley to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Roſs, who retires. Capt. Hendrick Moleſworth to be Major, vice Cholmondeley.

96th foot. Capt. Wm Brooke to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Montgomery, promoted in 118th.

99th foot. Capt. James Stuart to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Campbell, who retires.

108th foot. Major the Earl Granard, from Col. Ogle's, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Major Arthur Wolfe to be ſecond Lieutenant Colonel. Major Wm Stewart, from 28th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Rawdon, who declines. Capt. John Murray to be firſt Major. Capt. Arthur Alymer to be ſecond Major.

111th foot. Major the Hon. Henry Windſor to be Lieutenant Colonel. Major Peter

John

John James Duttens to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Richard Thomas Nelſon to be Major, vice Windſor. Capt. William Henry Pringle, from an independent company, to be Major, vice Dutens.

115th foot. Major Tho. S. Sebright to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Arthur Robert Dillon to be Major, vice Sebright. Capt. J. H. Loft to be Major.

116th foot. Col. Alexander Campbell, from 3d foot guards, to be Colonel, Major Alexander Buchannan, from 9th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. J. S. Wood, from an independent company, to be Major.

117th foot. Capt. John Bridge, from half-pay of Lord Strathaven's corps, to be Major. Capt. John Iſaac, from 2d foot, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Bridge, who retires.

120th foot. Lieut. Col. Henry Williams, an independent officer, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Lieut. Col. Colin Campbell, from half-pay of late 91ſt foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Major F. T. Hamond, from 25th drag. to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Campbell, who retires. Captain Alex. Wood, from 99th, to be Major.

123d foot. Capt. Edward Letherland, from 22d drag. to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Major Thomas Baker to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. William Pearce, from half-pay of 40th foot, to be Major.

125th foot. Capt. Newton Treen, an independent officer, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, with temporary rank. Lieut. Col. the Hon. George Hanger, from half-pay of Tarleton's dragoons, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Francis Stewart, from 48th, to be Major.

The Royal Dublin Infantry. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, to be Colonel in Chief. Major Gen. Charles Croſbie, from the 67th foot, to be Colonel Commandant. Major Stafford Lightburne, from Col. Rochfort's reg. to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Edmund Reilly Cope, from 4th foot, to be Major.

Lieut. Col. Ogle's reg. Capt. Phineas Rail, from the 92d foot, to be Major, vice Lord Granard, promoted in 108th foot.

Lieut. Col. Macnamara's regt. Major Richard Sherlock, from half-pay of late 84th, to be Major, vice Lowther.

Earl of Belvedere's regt. Major Charles M'Donnell, from Col. Macnamara's, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, vice the Earl of Belvedere, reſigned. Firſt Major Quin John Freeman to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Lieut. Col. Stratford's regt. Hon. John Stratford to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Capts. Daniel Henry Shaw, from an independent company, to be firſt Major; and Charles Rawdon, from ditto, to be ſecond Major.

Hon. Robert Ward's regt. Hon. Robert Ward, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Major the Hon. John Moore, from Hunt's, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. the Hon. Robert Meade, from 87th, to be Major.

Alterations in the Houſe of Commons.

Hindon—T. Wildman, Eſq; *vice* William Beckford, Eſq.

Launceſton—William Gartſhore, Eſq; *vice* Sir H. Clinton.

County of Wilts—William Penruddock Wyndham, Eſq; *vice* Sir J. Tylney Long, Bart. dead.

Morpeth—Lord Morpeth, *vice* Francis Gregg, Eſq.

Petersfield—Rt Hon. C. F. Grenville, *vice* Lord Medip.

City of Litchfield—Lord Granville Leveſon Gower, *vice* Tho. Gilbert, Eſq.

Borough of Midhurſt—P. I. Thelluſon, Eſq; *vice* Hon. C. W. Windham.

Borough of New Malton—W. Baldwin, Eſq; *vice* Rich. Burke, Eſq.

Borough of Weſtbury—Samuel Eſtwick, jun. Eſq; *vice* Ewan Law, Eſq.

Borough of Leiceſter—Thomas Boothby Parkyns, Eſq; re-elected.

Borough of Arundel—Sir Tho. Gaſcoign, Bart. *vice* H. Howard, Eſq.

City of Glouceſter—H. Howard, Eſq; *vice* John Webb, Eſq.

Borough of Carnarvon---Lord Paget re-elected.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Feb. 3. James and Alexander Kennedy, haberdaſhers in Edinburgh; and James Kennedy, haberdaſher there.

15. Capt. Allan Cameron, lately reſiding at Fyriſh, county of Roſs.

28. James Mitchell, merchant in Aberdeen.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Feb. 27.

Wheat, 27s. 6d. Barley, 22s. 3d. Oats, 16s. Peaſe, 16s. Beans, 15s. 6d.

Edinburgh, Feb. 28. Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Bear-meal, 11d. Peaſe-meal, 9d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Feb. 5.	Feb. 26.
Bank Stock	152⅝	152½
3 per cent. red.	64	63⅞
3 per cent. conſ.	62¾	62½
4 per cent. conſ.	79½	79⅝
India Stock	*Shut*	181¼
India Bonds	6s. pr.	4s. pr.
Lottery Tickets	19l. 16s. 6d	10l. 6s.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For MARCH 1795.

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EDINBURGH:

PRINTED BY ALEX. CHAPMAN AND CO.

And Sold by JAMES WATSON & Co. No 40. South Bridge.

And by the Bookſellers in Town and C[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

CONTINUED FROM P. 70.

ON the 5th of September, about an hour before ſun ſet, I noticed, from the ſhore at Portobella, that the rocks on the oppoſite ſide of the firth, about Kinghorn and Inchkeith, appeared high and ſteep, like ruined caſtles and trees; and the houſes at Preſtonpans appeared alſo more elevated. The air ſeemed otherwiſe very clear, and the ſky ſerene, without a cloud or wind ſtirring; and next day, the 6th, we had a N. E. wind in the morning, with a thick fog, covering the earth till mid-day. This led me to conjecture, that this unuſual appearance of the rocks preceded, and foretold a fog and eaſterly wind; and this I have found, ſince, to be almoſt invariably the caſe.

The 7th was foggy all day. On the 8th, fog in the morning, but a clear and fine day. From thence, till the 13th, foggy, with a cold wind at E.

On the 19th, ſaw ſnow on the Ochill hills, and other hills to the N. W.; but the weather was tolerably moderate to the end of the month.

On the 1ſt of October, a high wind at S. W. and at night much rain; and on the 2d, ſaw ſnow on the Tweedale hills, and ſome on Pentland; though it ſoon melted. Wind at S. S. W.

3d, Rain, and high wind laſt night at N. W. by N. and this evening an Aurora Borealis. Next morning, the 4th, ſtrong froſt, and ice of the thickneſs of a half-crown piece, and cold weather till the 8th, which, however, was a mild day.

19th, After a high wind at S. S. W. ſaw the Ochill hills covered with ſnow, and a hail ſhower fell here this day.

20th, Froſt, and ice on the pools ¼ of an inch thick. Ochill hills covered with ſnow; ſome on Pentland hills; and hail lying on the ground ſince yeſterday.

24th, Was in Lanarkſhire; ſaw ſnow ½ an inch thick on the grounds; many fields of oats ſtill to cut down; and little or no grain got in in that county.

30th, Snow at Edinburgh, with S. W. wind all day, and lying unmelted on the ſtreets and houſe-tops.

On the 1ſt of November hard froſt; ice ½ an inch thick on the Meadow-ditches, and ſnow on Arthur-ſeat and Pentland hills. A field of oats cut down to-day near Bellevue, within half a mile of Edinburgh; and on the 2d froſt, and a high wind at N. E.; and ſleety rain at night.

5th, Froſt ſevere, and boys ſkaiting on the meadow ditches. Snow ½ an inch thick on the ſtreets this morning.

7th, Froſt, and ſkaiting continue. Barometer at 29° 7′½. Was on Arthur ſeat to-day at noon; and ſaw Duddingſtone loch on the one hand covered with people ſkaiting, and entirely frozen over, excepting a ſmall pool in the middle: and on the other hand, ſaw reapers at work on Egypt farm; and much corn to cut down towards Pentland-hills. Saw alſo people carrying home their corns from Lord Abercorn's grounds, and ſaw a good deal of corns, though cut down, yet in the fields around Edinburgh.

10th, Froſt and ſnow continues; but ſomewhat more mild to-day. Saw ſome oats and peaſe to cut down near to Braide; and much oats to cut down on the ſides and bottom of Pentland hills, about Dreghorn, &c.

11th, Thaw with rain, and S. W. wind; but the weather ſtill continued raw and froſty till the end of the month.

In the month of December froſt and ſnow till the middle of the month. The 22d was remarkably ſoft, and agreeable; and it continued nearly ſo to the end of the month. The wind generally at S. W.

(*To be Continued.*)

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For MARCH 1794.

ABSTRACT OF THE LIFE OF FLORENCE WILSON, OF ELGIN.

FLORENCE WILSON, known better in his own time, and particularly upon the Continent, by the Latin name of FLORENTIUS VOLUSENUS, was born at Elgin about the beginning of the fixteenth century. His parents were perſons of good repute, eſtabliſhed in that city. Having received the earlier part of his education at his native place, he completed his courſe of philoſophy in the Univerſity of Aberdeen.

Not ſatisfied with the opportunities which offered at home, of improving his fortune and riſing into notice, he took the reſolution of going into England.

At that time, Cardinal Wolſey was in the zenith of his proſperity and glory. The profeſſed patron and promoter of learning; he ordered inquiries to be ſet on foot, in the different countries of Europe, for the diſcovery of men learned in all the various provinces of literature. Theſe he invited, as maſters and profeſſors, to inſtruct the youth in the ſchools and colleges founded by himſelf, or under his auſpices; or in that domeſtic ſeminary of education which conſtituted an article of grandeur in his own ſplendid eſtabliſhment.

Mr Wilſon's talents fortunately recommended him to the Cardinal's notice; and it ſeems to have been in the ſituation laſt mentioned, that he undertook the office of preceptor to the Cardinal's nephew, whom he afterwards accompanied to Paris for the accompliſhment of his education. Mr Wilſon continued with him here till the death of his patron in 1530, applying himſelf, at every interval of leiſure, to new acquiſitions of philoſophical knowledge. What became of his pupil after the death of the Cardinal, which ſoon ſucceeded his fall, and the wreck of his fortunes, we do not learn; but the preceptor, according to Cardinal Sadolet, was ſhortly afterwards under the neceſſity of directing his views to another quarter for ſupport.

We find him next, probably by the ſole recommendation of his own merits, under the protection of the Cardinal du Bellai, Archbiſhop of Paris; but in what ſtation is not mentioned. As, however, the Cardinal himſelf was highly diſtinguiſhed among the moſt learned perſons of the age, and Mr Wilſon's pretenſions were thoſe of a literary man, his poſt, it is likely, bore ſome relation to literature. There is the more reaſon to adopt this opinion, as his new patron had conceived ſo high an idea of his learning, as to have intended him, according to Dr Mackenzie, for the royal profeſſorſhip of the Greek and Latin languages in the univerſity of Paris. But whilſt he was meditating how to procure this advancement, as a reward of Mr Wilſon's merit, he himſelf fell into diſgrace with the King, through the intrigues of his colleague, the Cardinal of Lorrain.

Our author was now not only diſappointed of an honourable ſituation, in which he might have found ample field for the diſplay of his abilities; but he ſuffered the loſs of a penſion, which du Bellai's better fortune, during his miniſterial connection with the Cardinal of Lorrain, had enabled him to beſtow.

It always gives pleaſure to hear, that a great man's adverſity has not obliterated the ſenſe of benefits in thoſe who formerly depended upon him.

Mr Wilſon's attachment to his patron, founded on virtuous principles, was too deeply rooted in his heart, not to exiſt in full vigour, without that ſunſhine, which might, at firſt, have been ſuppoſed to nouriſh it. He therefore continued to ſerve the Cardinal with the ſame zeal and aſſiduity which he had ever ſhewn him. When du Bellai, at the death of Francis I. retired from the court of France to Rome, Mr Wilſon did not chooſe to quit him. Though his deſire of ſeeing that ancient capital, once the ſcene of arts and genius, and of all the moſt brilliant energies of the human mind, had long inflamed his imagination, his attachment to the Cardinal was ſuppoſed as powerful a motive for this journey. Having accompanied his Eminence as far as Avignon, he unfortunately fell ſick. The Cardinal's retreat appearing to admit no delay, he continued his route. After ſome time Mr Wilſon recovered; but his finances were too much exhauſted to allow any thoughts of his accompliſhing the journey alone, and his patron's change of fortune having probably put the offer of ſufficient aſſiſtance out of his power, Mr Wilſon found himſelf compelled to abandon a project, in which both affection and curioſity had ſo warmly intereſted his heart.

At this time the Cardinal Sadolet was in reſidence upon his biſhoprick of Carpentras. His name, in the republic of letters, was inferior to very few in the fifteenth and ſixteenth centuries; nor was he leſs celebrated for his liberality towards learned men in circumſtances of want and diſtreſs. Mr Wilſon, as ſoon as the reeſtabliſhment of his health permitted, took the reſolution of paying him a viſit. Although it was night at Mr Wilſon's arrival, the courteſy of the Cardinal, then engaged in ſtudy, gave him immediate acceſs. He firſt learned from the ſtranger, that his viſit was occaſioned, partly by his deſire of ſeeing a perſon not leſs illuſtrious by his learned writings than the eminence of his ſtation, and partly by his wiſh to recommend himſelf, through the Cardinal's intereſt, to the employment of teaching the Greek and Latin languages to the youth of the city. Mr Wilſon's eloquent command of the Latin tongue, and the proof which he ſoon gave of ſuperior underſtanding and knowledge, inſpired the Cardinal with ſuch prepoſſeſſion in his favour, that he was unwilling to part with him, till he had learnt the particulars of the ſtranger's country, his parentage, his education, and the different ſcenes of life through which he had paſſed. Greatly intereſted by the narrative, he roſe early the next morning, and, demanding a conference with the Magiſtrates, conſulted them on Mr Wilſon's propoſition; but not wiſhing their deciſion to be ſolely the reſult of his recommendation, he invited them, on a certain day, to an entertainment, a kind of ſympoſive at his palace; during which he contrived to engage Mr Wilſon in diſputation with a learned Phyſician, on certain points of Natural Philoſophy. The Cardinal, in his third letter to his nephew, Paul Sadolet, from whence much of the foregoing account of Wilſon's viſit is derived, contraſts theſe two diſputants in ſo lively a manner, and with ſuch an amiable ſimplicity, that a tranſlation of the paſſage will not, we think, be diſpleaſing.

"Our Doctor," ſays he, "ſpeaking of the phyſician, puffing and blowing not a little, engaged in the diſpute with much eagerneſs and contortion of viſage. His adverſary, modeſt and placid, confining himſelf ſolely to the ſubject, ſpoke with coolneſs and accuracy, diſplaying, throughout, perfect ſkill and intelligence. But when I preſſed the Doctor with a certain knotty and difficult argument, which he ſtrained with great effort to refute, our ſtranger, firſt demanding leave, produced a moſt excellent ſolution, equally marked by its learning and propriety. What more could be wiſhed? Every body feeling the warmeſt deſire that he ſhould be accepted, the magiſtrates called him aſide. An agreement was immediately concluded betwixt the parties for the annual ſtipend of an hundred piſtoles. The citizens, I am informed, are ſo delighted with the choice, that they unanimouſly regard it as a new inſtance of their public welfare. And accounts are circulated of converſations, which he has held

held with the magiſtrates, ſo gentlemanly and liberal, that nothing can exceed them."

Cardinal Sadolet was, after a little time, ſo well convinced of Mr Wilſon's deſerts, and had conceived ſo much eſteem for him, that he wrote to the Cardinal of Lorrain to ſolicit the reſtoration of his penſion, as follows:

"Although in your preſent ſtate of anxiety and engagement, occupied as you are, in an important treaty of pacification committed to your honour and diſcretion, you ought not to be diverted by other concerns; and would rather expect me to offer my prayers for your ſucceſs, than to interrupt you by my letters; yet when I recollect that it forms a part of your character to have exalted, by humanity and virtue, the nobility of your lineage, and that ſuch is the greatneſs of your talents, that you can apply your mind to many objects at once; I thought I might, without occaſioning you much trouble, recommend to your notice a man, whom I believe particularly worthy of your benevolence. Florence Wilſon, a native of Scotland, but a perfect Roman in learning and elegance of manners, is the perſon on whoſe account I could wiſh a few moments of your attention. He is indeed well known to you, as having for ſome time proſecuted his ſtudies at Paris, through your kind aſſiſtance and ſupport. He ſome months ago conceived a violent inclination to viſit Rome, and ſet out upon the journey with your accompliſhed colleague, John du Bellai, and not without your own conſent. Having only reached Avignon, he was detained there by ſickneſs, and the want of neceſſaries to proceed. Soon afterwards he addreſſed himſelf to me. Though much ſtraitened in my own circumſtances, I very gladly received him. Becoming acquainted with his diſpoſition, and his liberal and ingenuous manners, I held him in high eſteem. Nothing do I more willingly than give aſſiſtance to learned men, as far as I am able; being deſirous to ſupport their ſpirits under diſtreſs, that they may never repent of having dedicated themſelves to the polite arts. Had fortune been more favourable to my diſpoſition in this reſpect, nobody, I flatter myſelf, would have ſought more ambitiouſly to indulge the ſatisfaction of deſerving well of good men. In my preſent condition, however, circumſcribed though I am as to external conveniencies, ſuch is the natural chearfulneſs of my mind, that I live contented with my fortune. Yet ſometimes my inability to ſerve, as I would wiſh, perſons of learning and merit, cauſes me uneaſineſs. For this reaſon I write to you, who, uniting abilities with a conſtant inclination to liberal and beneficent actions, will rejoice in my recommendation of this excellent man, formerly your dependant, and determine upon his caſe according to your known conviction, that the ſupreme happineſs of the great and the noble is, to poſſeſs the power of conferring obligations upon many. But to return to my object, Florence is at preſent with me at Carpentras, cultivating, with incredible reſolution and aſſiduity, the fine arts, in conjunction with philoſophy; to this I may add, that he is extremely pleaſant and acceptable to myſelf, in the common intercourſe of life. Nor let me forget, that he declares his attachment to yourſelf, as his maſter and patron, and his willingneſs to obey any commands you may be pleaſed to lay upon him. I now recommend him to your confidence, your kindneſs, your generoſity; and I muſt requeſt at your hands, that, ſince he applies to his ſtudies here with the ſame perſeverance as if he were under your inſpection at Paris, you will, out of your extraordinary bounty, allow him the ſame annual penſion which he lately poſſeſſed there under your appointment. You will thus grant a favour not leſs worthy of your own greatneſs and virtue, than pleaſing to myſelf; who faithfully preſerve for you the ſame attachment and reſpect which I have ever poſſeſſed. I pray God, &c."

All we ſhall obſerve upon this letter is, that he muſt have been a perſon of no ordinary merit, who could ſo warmly in-

tereſt in his behalf, the good-will and kind offices of ſo eminent and diſtinguiſhed a character, as the Cardinal Sadolet.

As that letter is the laſt of four, addreſſed by Cardinal Sadolet to the Cardinal of Lorrain, and as from the whole of this epiſtolary collection, a ſenſe of gratitude for favours received, ſeems to have been characteriſtic of the author's heart, we are inclined to believe, his requeſt was not granted; ſince no letter of acknowledgement appears on the ſubject. Nor is any alluſion made to ſucceſs in this application in Sadolet's letter to Wilſon himſelf, nor in either of the two others addreſſed to the Cardinal du Bellai; the former of them in the ſame year that he wrote to the Cardinal de Lorrain, and the latter the year following.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF LINNÆUS.

CONCLUDED, FROM PAGE 75.

THE death of Olaus Rudbeck, at Upſal, made a vacancy in the botanical chair at that univerſity, and Linné's great wiſh was to ſucceed to this poſt. His firſt application was unſucceſsful, and Roſen his old antagoniſt was the perſon elected. This diſappointment was ſoftened by the choice which the Swediſh diet made of Linné to take a tour, accompanied by ſubordinate naturaliſts, through ſome of the leaſt known provinces of the kingdom, in order to promote uſeful knowledge and improvement. On his return from this agreeable and reputable miſſion, another profeſſorſhip at Upſal, that of phyſic and anatomy, became vacant; and it being conferred on him, he removed thither, with his family, in September 1741, and aſſumed his public functions. Soon afterward, Roſen and he, reflecting that they were each in the wrong place, made an amicable exchange of profeſſorſhips, with univerſal conſent; and, from the beginning of 1742, Linné occupied that ſtation, which he rendered ſo honourable to himſelf, and ſo uſeful to the univerſity. His firſt care was to re-eſtabliſh and improve the botanical garden, which had fallen into lamentable decay. He was in fact the new creator of it; and by his intereſt and aſſiduity it became one of the moſt celebrated of the public repoſitories of plants. A cabinet of natural curioſities was likewiſe formed at Upſal, by the influence of Linné, aided by the patriotic munificence of Count Gyllemborg, Chancellor of the univerſity.

Linné was now thoroughly engaged in his academical functions. Beſides botany, he lectured on Natural Hiſtory in general, the Materia Medica, Dietetics, and the Diſtinction of diſeaſes; and ſtudents flocked to hear him. He was employed in two more exploratory tours in his own country; to Weſt Gothland in 1746, and to Schonen in 1749; and he publiſhed a complete Flora and Fauna of Sweden. Honours, both foreign and domeſtic, accumulated on him; of which one of the moſt ſingular and flattering was that of having a medal ſtruck with his effigy, at the expence of four Swediſh nobles. He obtained the title of Archiater (Dean of the College of Phyſicians); and thus his father, who had deſtined him for a ſhoemaker, ſaw this ſon raiſed to honours and dignities, famous throughout Europe, and in poſſeſſion of an immortal name!

In 1751, he publiſhed a view of his whole ſyſtem, together with thoſe of the principal botaniſts who preceded him, in a work entitled *Philoſophia Botanica*, which diſplayed his ingenuity and talent, for method and arrangement, in the moſt ſtriking manner.

His capital work, the *Species Plantarum*, firſt appeared in 1753, and exhibited ſuch a catalogue of vegetables as the world had not before ſeen. Beſides the vaſt number of new ſpecies from all quarters of the globe, which it contained, it preſented his moſt uſeful invention of *trivial names*, by which the language of botany